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THREE CENTS IN GREAT BOSTON  
FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

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Pages

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

## RUM FLEET FINDS SHELTER IN PORTS ON CANADA'S COAST

Trade Is Brisk in Cities Where  
Craft Go for Repairs and  
Fresh Supplies

St. John, N. B., and Yarmouth and Halifax, N. S., are regular ports of call for the fleets of vessels now engaged in conveying liquor from Nassau and other West Indian cities to the United States three-mile coast limit.

While none of these cities has sought the trade of outfitting rum runners, the traffic which has grown with the numbers of outlaw craft, if such they can be called when flying flags of other nations than the United States, is proving to be a profitable one to the dealers in ships' stores in these various ports.

The last winter was a hard one, especially for the fishing boat which had beaten its way up the coast from Nassau through the tempests which followed each other with short intervals. Off New York, New Bedford or Providence when the bays and inlets were frozen and the small power boats which are the rum carrying fleets' best customers could not make trips to and from shore without undertaking the greatest risks, the vessels engaged in transporting whisky were put to it to ride out the gales. Many of them had to fight their way to Halifax or to Yarmouth as few dared encounter the Bay of Fundy in winter mood and enter St. John. As the weather got better the rum runners were able to dispose of their cases of whisky over the rail to the power boats of the bootleggers from the shore and then get ready to put to sea for more of the contraband goods.

Put Into Port for Repairs  
In March, Yarmouth, Halifax and St. John were visited by many rum-running craft, seeking repairs and renewal of ships' stores. Without exception vessels which put into Canadian ports for repairs or stores showed the stress of the weather through which they had been.

Some of the vessels which came to Halifax, as being the most accessible of the Canadian ports, carried machine guns mounted on action on their decks. When the vessels carried liquor in the holds customs house officers were put aboard by the Dominion Government to prevent any smuggling while in port as Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are both under prohibition restrictions.

At one time five vessels from the Nassau-New York rum-running trade were riding at anchor in the harbor of Halifax according to a customs officer who was in charge of foreign shipping. He said that as a rule, now, the rum runners are going heavily armed and one of the vessels which he named carried three machine guns on her decks and her cabins were filled with cutlasses for arming the crew.

Cartridges, powder and ball were part of the stores sought by most of these vessels according to the customs officer, who said that practically all of the vessels making port in Halifax this year had had or narrowly evaded encounters with pirates off the three-mile limit of the United States coast.

When the rum runners make port it is the practice now of the officers in charge to go to the customs houses and frankly state that they have liquor cargoes aboard, usually consigned to St. Pierre of the Miquelons. The officers state exactly why they call at the port entered and for what stores they are in need. The customs guards are sent to see the vessel and her cargo while in the Canadian port and none may go aboard nor leave the visiting craft without accounting to the Dominion guard on the craft.

For weeks this spring it has been the usual situation for two or three fishing schooners laden with cases of whisky or rum to be at anchor in Halifax Harbor, or hauled up on one or other of the marine railways in that Canadian port for repairs to their hulls which had become strained

## Navy vs. Rum Fleet Wins Mellon Favor

Special from Monitor Bureau

Washington, April 12—INDICATIONS were not wanting today that the Administration is planning a swift blow against the rum-running fleet operating along the coast, particularly off New York and New Jersey. At the Treasury it was indicated that Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, favors the use of naval vessels to help combat the liquor smugglers, and he does not see that any legislation would be necessary to authorize the Navy to help protect the sovereignty of this country against smugglers.

## RHINE SEPARATIST BOLDLY PRESENTS PARTY'S DESIRES

Dr. Dorten Seeks French Official  
Recognition for Rhineland  
Republic

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

By Special Cable

PARIS, April 12—Dr. Dorten, leader of the Rhineland Separatist Party, was found by The Christian Science Monitor representative in a quiet hotel near the Champs Elysees where he is staying under a French name. He readily confirmed all that has been said regarding his mission in Paris. He is here to forward the idea of a Rhineland republic, independent of Berlin. "I am a good German," he protested, "but not a Prussian. I am a Rhinelander, and we think the Rhineland should be governed by the Rhinelanders. We were annexed by Prussia, and we want our liberty for other provinces, but not to break up Germany. What we advocate is the welding of a new German Reich, into which Prussia can certainly enter but only on conditions to be agreed upon. Prussia would no longer, in this federation, be the dominating factor."

Rhinelanders Wish Peace  
"I am here to ask the French Government to speak out clearly, and tell the Rhineland what it would like. We know that France desires safety as well as reparations. The Rhineland is prepared to pay its share of the reparations, and if it is no longer under Prussian influence, France will have a sense of security."

"In the Rhineland we recognize this, and we wish to live on good terms with France. But to help us in our own aspirations, to help us in asserting our right to self-determination, France must say clearly that it wants a free Rhineland separating France from Prussia."

"I have already proclaimed a Rhineland republic and would prefer personally not to do it again. I would like a plebiscite taken, when a plebiscite is possible without pressure being put on the population, either by Prussia or by the Allies. We may have to wait until the Ruhr affair is settled. I have seen some influential Frenchmen, but what I require is an official declaration of French policy. I hope also to visit England to lay out my views before the British ministers. I do not appear to be welcome in England, though I have visited the country many times in the old days and have good friends there. I hope that my visit there can be arranged for. Sooner or later the Rhineland will break away from Prussia."

Complications Are Possible  
Dr. Dorten impresses one as perfectly sincere. He talks both French and English fluently. His manner is somewhat simple and unassuming, when he becomes animated, and is compelled to take an exceptionally huge monocle out of his eye.

It is obvious that there is the possibility of the whole problem of reparations and security being changed, if there is a successful attempt to create

## CHESTER PROJECT DISTURBS FRENCH INTERESTS IN EAST

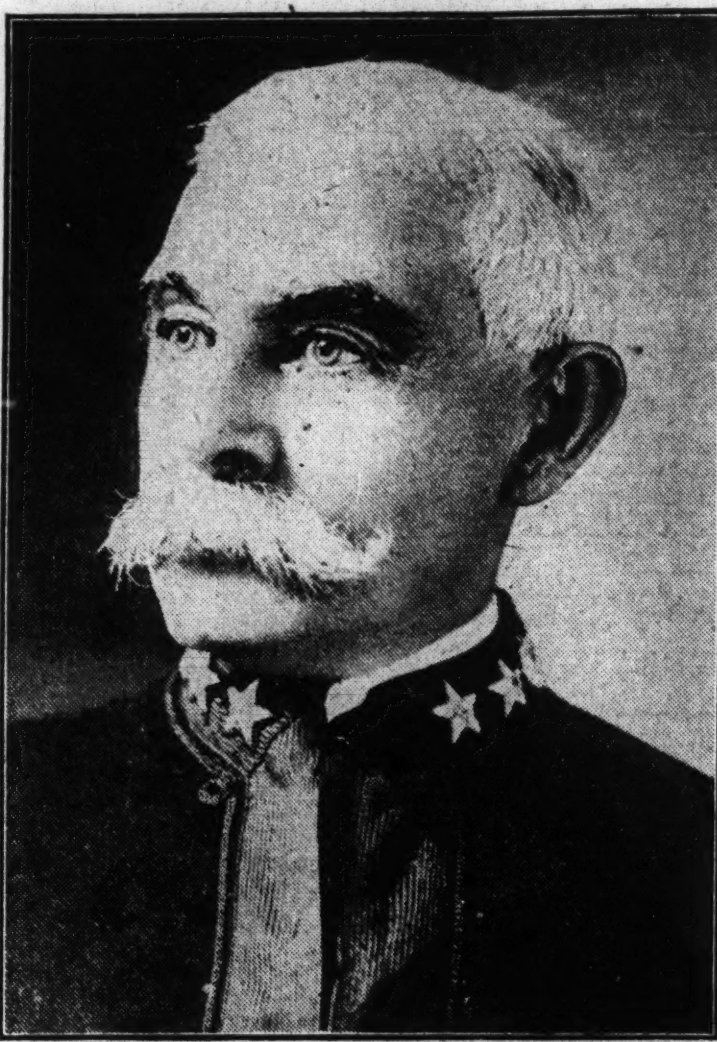
General Pelle Reported to Have Entered Protest at Angora  
—British Officials Preserve Discreet Silence

By CRAWFORD PRICE

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 12—British official circles are preserving a discreet silence concerning the reported adoption of the Chester concessions by the Angora Assembly. It is apparent, of course, that the conditions under which the transaction was negotiated are somewhat alien to British diplomacy which strenuously discouraged

anything they do not yet possess, but they will presumably argue that the oil fields already have been transferred from the National Mines Department to the Sultan's civil list. There apparently exists, however, an agreement between another American syndicate and British and French interests regarding this particular concession, while further Anglo-American conventions, concluded and pending, satisfactorily assure American partici-



Rear Admiral Colby M. Chester

Nominally Leader of the Group of American Interests to Whom a Concession Has Been Granted by the Turks to Exploit Territory in Anatolia

British concessionaires while the peace negotiations were proceeding. This was both because of their inherent dislike to any isolated action, political or economic and because any separate arrangements of such a nature at this juncture are calculated enormously to increase the difficulties of concluding a satisfactory treaty with the Turks.

As far as facilities for the exploitation of the Mosul region are concerned the situation is obviously complicated. On the face of it, the Turks are offering in all exploitation over the whole of the Middle East. In any case the Chester group chiefly cuts across French interests, principally the agreement relative to the 1914 loan and according to a Constantinople report General Pelle has already handed in an official protest. To what extent this is to be supported by British and Italian action remains to be seen, but apart from the clauses referring to the Mosul region it anticipated the Curzon attitude to be mainly doctrinal.

## DON STURZO LOSES AUTHORITY IN ITALY

Power of Secretary Greatly Diminished at Opening of Congress of Italian Popular Party

By Special Cable

ROME, April 12—The fourth congress of the Italian Popular Party opens today in Turin. Several grave problems involving the future of the party are to be discussed under the chairmanship of the secretary, Don Sturzo, whose authority has greatly diminished during the last few months.

The crisis in the party has reached a critical stage, owing mainly to two tendencies existing in the party. While one favors collaboration with the Fascist Government, the other, which represents the Roman Catholic peasantry, is hostile to the Fascism. Even the parliamentary group has no united policy to be followed.

While former premiers have been anxious to assure the support of the Popular Party, Benito Mussolini, the Prime Minister, has not followed the practice of his predecessors of keeping himself in constant touch with the leader of the party.

There is much talk to the effect that Don Sturzo will be obliged to resign, and while many Populars fear a split in the party, Don Sturzo hopes to regain his lost prestige. The latter, contrary to both collaborationists and anti-collaborationists, favors a middle course, namely, while he accepts collaboration, he intends to maintain intact the program of the party.

## SHERIFF CALLED ON TO DO DUTY

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 12—Five petitions calling upon Sheriff Thomas Madigan to enforce the Sunday closing law at vaudeville and motion picture theaters of Jersey City, Bayonne, West Hoboken, West New York, Union Hill and North Bergen, N. J., have been laid before the sheriff by a delegation of 31 clergymen, headed by the Rev. Dr. James Carter, pastor of the United Presbyterian Church of Jersey City.

## GOVERNMENT BOWS TO BRITISH LABOR, FOLLOWING UPROAR

Cabinet Yields to Opposition's  
Demand for Inquiry Into Civil  
Servants' Claims

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 12 (By The Associated Press)—The Government bowed to the will of the Opposition in the House of Commons this afternoon on the question of the treatment of war veterans, which brought about its defeat on a snap division on Tuesday. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Stanley Baldwin, announced that a committee would be appointed to investigate the grievances of ex-service men in regard to the salaries they are receiving in the civil service.

The Government's motion that the House go into a committee of supply to consider the civil service estimates was again put forward. James Duncan Millar, Liberal, thereupon moved the appointment of a committee to investigate the salaries of the ex-service employees. Apparently with the object of placating the Laborites, who might feel that the Liberals would claim credit for a victory, Mr. Millar at the outset dissociated himself from the suggestion that interest in this subject was the monopoly of any one party. His motion was seconded by George W. S. Jarrett, National (Lloyd George) Liberal.

## A Conciliatory Speech

Mr. Baldwin then announced the Government's intention to appoint such a committee. His speech was of a conciliatory tone and indicated the intention of the Government to comply with what he said was clearly the general desire of the House. Upon this there were cheers from the Opposition, and the parliamentary labor leader, J. Ramsay MacDonald, who also heads the Opposition, said the House heard Mr. Baldwin's statement with great satisfaction. He accepted the Chancellor's proposal.

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 12—Such disorder was caused by the Labor members in the House of Commons last night, when the Government announced its intention to re-submit today the motion on which it had been defeated on Tuesday that the sitting had first to be suspended and afterward adjourned. One of the most serious incidents was the prolonged and noisy singing of the "Red Flag." This was ended by the entire Labor Party, accepting the occupants of their front benches, whose protests against such behavior were ignored.

## "Lytton" Civil Servants

The disorders occurred after Stanley Baldwin had offered to consider and give the Government's reply to an "early date" to the Opposition's demand for an investigation of the claims of civil servants of the "Lytton" class, which contains many former service men. This aspect of the question, though dragged in late, became more and more prominent in the course of the evening. It put the Government in a position so difficult that lobby correspondents were given to understand after the proceedings were over that the Cabinet has now decided to concede the investigation.

A good many conservatives are themselves uncomfortable at the position of the "Lytton" civil servants, some of whom get only £80 annually, plus £64 bonus. Labor has been allowed, however, to secure credit for what is now to be done and the fact that this eleventh hour concession has been made to the tactics of disorder does not assuage the Government's position.

Mr. Bonar Law, the Premier, had not recovered his voice sufficiently last night to take any part in the proceedings, though he sat through them patiently and the bonhomie of Stanley Baldwin, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who spoke for him, did not make up for the bigger qualities the House has learnt to expect. Indeed, some of the trouble last night was due to the Opposition's resentment at what was taken as a levy under conditions calling for graver treatment.

## Women Voters Demand Action on World Court

Staff Correspondent

DES MOINES, Ia., April 12—A RESOLUTION endorsing participation by the United States in the World Court, calling for an international conference to consider further steps toward the elimination of war, demanding open diplomacy and approving women in the diplomatic service was introduced in the women voters convention today and will be acted upon Saturday.

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## NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY ACCLAIMS AS BIG VICTORY MINIMUM WAGE DECISION

Leaders Throughout Country Declare It Means Equal  
Laws for Men and Women in Future in All Industries  
and Will Eliminate for All Time Class Legislation

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 12—The decision of the Supreme Court declaring unconstitutional the minimum wage law for women and minor girls passed by Congress for the District of Columbia continued to arouse keen contention here today among local women leaders of political, feminist, civic and labor organizations. Favorable comment seemed to be largely restricted to members of the National Woman's Party, whose leader, Miss Alice Paul, is due here on a special visit today.

Mrs. John Winters Brennan, a member of the executive committee of the New York Women's Party and chairman of the maintenance committee, stated the view of her organization to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, with special emphasis on foreign examples. "If a minimum wage law is desirable," she said, "it should be for both men and women. Minimum-wage laws for both sexes are in existence today in Great Britain, Australia and Switzerland, and that is the model our party follows."

## LAW, NOT POLITICS, WORLD COURT AIM, SAYS MR. HOOVER

Commerce Secretary Opens Administration's Fight for Tribunal  
Before Women Voters

DES MOINES, Ia., April 12—Answering the attacks of those who oppose President Harding's proposal that the United States enter the permanent World Court, Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, addressing the National League of Women Voters last night, opened the public debate, in which most of the prominent men of the United States are expected to participate.

To go into the Court, Mr. Hoover said, would not be entering the League of Nations in any sense, but would be "an essential step" in the direction of world peace. He argued that American membership in the Court would aid in placing international relationship on a basis of law rather than politics. The full text of the speech follows:

In accepting your invitation to address you upon the subject of the recommendation made by President Harding and Secretary Hughes that the United States should join in the permanent Court for International Justice, it is my purpose to speak of the great purpose underlying this proposal, rather than the technology of its accomplishment.

## War Causes Being Removed

That purpose is the advancement of organization in the world for the elimination of the causes of war. During the last two years the Administration has set itself vigorously to the task implied in this principle in our own relations to other nations. It has already succeeded in eliminating the cause of war in the Pacific by the removal of the causes of war with our own neighbors. The Administration's proposal to support the Court is another step in the direction of world peace and thus to place our relations upon even more secure foundations.

America at no time has ever diminished its interest in the prevention of war in the world. It was an aspiration of America of long before the last war and it was a hope of this war itself that it should be the end of wars, that it should never occur again. What ever the differences of opinion on method of solution of the world problem may be, we have never abandoned resolution to take such steps as experience and statesmanship may dictate to advance the cause of world peace for these purposes. It is in progressive organization of this purpose that the joining of the Court is proposed.

There is a vivid conflict of opinion among us as to the principles and action that we join the Court involves total co-operation to prevent war. That we should join in world organization of various degrees of implication to enforce peace; that war is to be used as a weapon to prevent war; or that there shall be created a world police to enforce peace; or that commitments are to be taken in advance for joint action that may limit national independence or that military alliances are to be set up with particular groups to guarantee their safety; or that world association should be created to promote peace by negotiation and agreements—these are all propositions of much divided opinion.

## A Step Backward

Clara M. Beyer, former executive secretary of the Minimum Wage Board of the District of Columbia, succeeded by Miss Elizabeth Brandeis, and who is now executive secretary of the Consumers' League of New York, says:

The latest Supreme Court decision nullifying women's minimum wage legislation is a decided step backward. The judges did not take into consideration all the modern needs for working women and what it means to women and children. It is the last straw in the notorious five to four decision which is discrediting the authority of the Supreme Court, because, of course, Mr. Justice Brandeis, who had to stand out on account of previous legal connections with this legislation, would have voted against the decision.

The discouraging part of the decision in New York is that at this session of the Legislature we would have got a minimum wage law for women, which now becomes extremely difficult. What we may have to accept is a Massachusetts non-organization and not in accord with modern prevailing industrial thinking, thus forcing their private economic views upon the people rather than interpreting the popular mind.

The court used in its decision almost a paraphrase of some of the arguments of the National Woman's Party against so-called discrimination in the case of women, but this was an obvious subterfuge. As people who were in the courtroom when the decision was rendered said to me this morning, when the judges pronounced that women's political equality made her free in the economic field, a titter went over the courtroom, which showed plainly how the spectators argued against it as a representative group of people.

I have found no strong element even of conservative opinion, especially among the New York press, able to swallow

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

## BRITAIN INFORMED DRY CLAUSE MUST STAND IN SALE OF SHIPS

State Department Replies to Protest Made in Behalf of  
Canada on Shipping Board Contracts.

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 12—The note sent by the State Department to the British Government in reply to the protest on behalf of Canada, against the so-called prohibition clauses in the contracts of the Shipping Board, upholds the rights of the Shipping Board.

The text of the note, as well as that of previous communications on the subject, is not made public. It is learned, however, that the reply of Secretary Hughes was based on a careful study of all of the legal aspects of the case after he had received the opinions of the Department of Justice and the Department of Commerce and that there was no divergence of views among the three departments. The clauses in question prohibit the use of ships sold or transferred by the Shipping Board in the liquor traffic with the United States, or in any other commerce prohibited by the laws of the United States. This Government, it is announced, has such a right to protect itself and it does

not seek to go further and say what should be done in regard to commerce with other countries, a point that has been somewhat obscure in some of the public reports. The State Department is understood to have clothed in diplomatic form the statement of the Department of Justice that the Shipping Board was entirely within its rights in stipulating that ships sold should not be used in the American export or import trade in commodities prohibited by the laws of the United States. The British objection to this clause in the Shipping Board contract is understood to have been a general protest against placing under Canadian registry ships which have any limitation as to their future use.

It was pointed out here again that the clause in the Shipping Board contract really adds nothing to existing American restrictions on the importation and exportation of liquor, since under the prohibition law foreign vessels are forbidden to come within the territorial waters of the United States with liquor aboard.



This decision. There is hardly a single favorable comment except from the ultra-feminist group, which appears to have walked right into the trap.

Mrs. Clarence W. Smith, acting state chairman of the National Woman's Party of New York, said:

The National Woman's Party does not presume to say whether legislation is the best method of improving labor conditions, but we feel that if legislation is enacted it should be for men and women, and not for women only. Children should be kept out of industry and women should be as rigidly protected as men. Legislation suitable for them would be an inalienable restriction to adult women.

We are fully aware that men will not let themselves be protected out of jobs this way, and so we hope to bring them to a realization that such so-called "protection" is just as inappropriate for women.

#### Decision Refutes Opponents

The minimum wage decision of the United States Supreme Court directly refutes the opponents of the National Woman's Party, who have insisted upon industrial legislation for women only, instead of for both men and women, because they felt such special protection would be safer legally, not that it is most manifestly unsafe. There is no real reason for discriminating against women in the name of special protection. If industrial legislation is a risk, then let the stronger sex at least share the risk.

Associate Justice Sutherland, who delivered the opinion of the United States Supreme Court, when he said, "Adult women are not capable of contracting for themselves as men," at the same time expressed "the sentiment of the National Woman's Party."

Field Doris Stevens (Mrs. Dudley Field Malone), one of the editors of the National Woman's Party organ, *Equal Rights*, said:

The decision of the United States Supreme Court, it seems to me, has made

#### EVENTS TONIGHT

Harvard Pudding Club of Harvard University: Performance of "Take a Brace." Clubhouse, 8:15.

Williams College Musical Club: Concert. Whitney Hall, Brookline, 8:15.

Roston Teachers' Club: Anniversary reception to former teachers. Whitney Hall, Brookline, 8:15.

Century Club: Lecture and motion pictures of western frontier days by Lieut.-Col. Charles Wellington Furlong, 8:30.

Boston Rotary Club: Ladies' night dinner and entertainment. Hotel Somerset, 8:30.

Associated Industries of Massachusetts: Meeting for discussion of wage payments. Hotel Vendome, 8:30.

Boston Symphony Orchestra: Harvard University concert. Sanders Theater, Cambridge, 8:30.

Women's Italian Club: Benefit concert. Jordan Hall, 8:30.

Massachusetts Automobile Operators' Association: Lecture, Boylston Street club rooms, 8:30.

#### THEATERS

Colonial—"The Merry Widow." 8:15.

Copley—"Dianna." 8:15.

Hollis—"Lullaby." 8:15.

Keith-Vaudeville—"The Merry Widow." 8:15.

Majestic—"Whirl of New York." 8:15.

Plymouth—"Just Married." 8:15.

Seelye—"The Merry Widow." 8:15.

St. James—"The Merry Widow." 8:15.

Shubert—"Greenwich Village Follies." 8:15.

Tremont—"The Merry Widow." 8:15.

Wilbur—"The Merry Widow." 8:15.

Boston Opera House—"Walküre." 7:30.

#### TOMORROW'S EVENTS

Boston University: Lecture on Liberal Arts: Student assembly, address, "Athletics in Boston University," by Prof. Harry E. Bennett. 8:30.

Levi A. Hand Dramatic Club of Greater Boston: Performance for children of Louis May Alcott's "Little Women." Jordan Hall, 8:30.

John Adams Chapter, D. A. R.: Meeting. Hotel Brunswick, 1:30.

Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, 8:30.

#### RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES

WGAI (Medford) 5:30, New England weather forecast, closing market reports, 6:15, show and leather industry, 8:30, concert by the Colonial Singing Orchestra: "The Individual Budget."

WNAO (Boston)—7, bedtime story, 7:10, concert by New England Telephone Company Orchestra.

WEAB (New York)—7:30, instrumental trio, 7:50, "Tennis in 1923," by Vincent Richards, world's champion tennis player, 8, instrumental trio, 8:10, songs and stories, 8:30, recital by Katherine Metcalf, soprano, 9:30, tenor solos, 9:30, songs and stories, 9:40, continuation of concert by Katherine Metcalf, 9:50, tenor recital.

WGY (Schenectady)—6, produce and stock market reports, 7:45, radio drama, "On Trial."

KDKA (Pittsburgh)—6, organ recital, 7, current events, 8, business addresses, 8:30, concert by Imperial Instrumental Sextet.

KTW (Chicago) Central standard time, 8, musical program, 8:30, "Twenty Minutes of Good Reading."

WJZ (Newark)—8:30, "Understanding Misunderstood Latin America," by Paul Vanorden Shaw, 9, sports, 9:30, concert by the Liederhaus Society, 9:55, Arlington time signals and weather forecast.

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#### THEATRICAL

##### CHICAGO

**PLAYHOUSE**  
Love, Faith and Self-sacrifice Triumph in  
**Peter and Paula**  
A new comedy by Molnar, Author of "Lilium" with O. P. HEGGIE  
PRAISED BY PRESS  
"The most captivating thing in town."—*Shepherd Bulletin*, "The Tribune."  
"Peter and Paula is a treat."—*Adrian Stevens*, "Herald-Examiner."  
"An epic, almost in the history of the theater."—*Chicago American*.  
"Mellow comedy beautifully set forth. The acting is superb perfection."—*Julius Morris*, "Daily News."  
"A fascinating evening's entertainment."—*Chicago Daily Journal*.

two distinct declarations, first, that fixing the wages of women only is unconstitutional and, second, that no minimum wage shall be fixed by law for any group of workers, whether men or women.

The first point made is a wise and advanced opinion concerning the right of women workers to compete in the industrial field with men workers without discriminatory restrictions.

The second point of the decision seems to me regrettable from the standpoint of the interests of labor. It is not convincing to say that fixing national minima would permit fixing national maxima. However, it is for labor experts, and not feminists, to advise whether the rights of all workers can be better advanced by legislation than by labor organizations.

#### Joint Legislation Needed

But one thing is clear, no permanent help can come to women unless all legislation is written for men and women jointly. Then merit will determine whether a person shall fill a given job, not sex.

Mrs. Stephen Peil, prominent member of the National Woman's Party, in New York, said:

Personally I am very much pleased with the decision, particularly with the remark of Mr. Sutherland, who took the ground that "the law interfered with the liberty of contract guaranteed under the Constitution, and was also discriminatory in that it favored women, who were today fully as able to make contracts as men."

The policy of the National Woman's Party regarding legislation is that it does not introduce new legislation, but only legislation having for its sole purpose making of present laws the same for women as for men, and vice versa. We do not believe in class legislation; we agree with the International Council of Working Women, which held at Geneva, Switzerland, in 1921, where it was voted "That all social legislation should benefit office, shop and agricultural employees as well as factory workers, irrespective of color, race, religion or sex."

The National Woman's Party believes that the result of equal legislation will simply mean that women will have the right opportunity to prove their ability, physically as well as mentally, in the commercial and industrial world.

Miss Marion May, delegate from New York to the National Woman's Party conference in Washington, said:

The present decision is a wonderful thing for our program. It lets in a lot of light on the contention that women in industry belong in the class with minors rather than in the class with men. Really, they belong in the class with men, and the men who sit in our legislatures and make our laws have protected women more in favor of the male competition than in the interest of women.

#### Women Proofreaders Win

A good instance of this is the women proofreaders on the great newspapers of New York. They work at night and get a wage of \$10 a week, but receive at Albany "protected" them out of their jobs and gave them to men. The women's response was to form a union with men. Really, they belong in the class with men, and the men who sit in our legislatures and make our laws have protected women more in favor of the male competition than in the interest of women.

Wages of women are up against the same thing. When wages are heavy and tips are light during the day they are allowed to work, but at night the loads are light to carry and tips are bigger they must give up their trays to men waiters, because the law says they cannot work after 10 p.m.

The same applies to dangerous girls; they should take men up in their elevators after 10, but men may take women up as a matter of fact, this is clear discrimination, and we feel the present Supreme Court decision is a big step toward ending it. It will be a great step to those who favor protective laws applying equally to women.

Miss E. V. Friend, a member of the National Woman's Party, said:

The decision really does not in the least affect the status of the National Woman's Party, which is not at all interested in wage laws. However, our party holds that if there is to be an eight-hour minimum wage law it should apply to persons and not only to women, which is not discrimination. We would have the word "women" in such a law changed to "persons." Welfare laws should always include both men and women in order to be fair and satisfactory to all parties concerned.

Mrs. John Jay White, of the National Woman's Party, formerly of Washington and now of New York, said:

This decision makes a fine opportunity for the National Woman's Party and its friends and adherents to present their cause. It shows the need for an economic adjustment which would be fair to women, and at the same time humanitarian in its regard for both men and women.

The argument that "men will take advantage" is no argument, but merely one of the things which women will have to face no matter what the circumstances. Men have had to endure reverses and adversity in their economic progress, and it is but natural that women will have to undergo the same.

Philadelphia Capon ..... 50¢ lb.  
Fresh Dressed Fowl ..... 38¢ lb.  
Fresh Walnut Meats ..... 58¢ lb.  
Fresh Asparagus, Rhubarb, Strawberries

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**WELFARE FUND**  
**AMERICAN LEGION**  
Thousands of cases helped last year through your kind cooperation. Please assist again to aid us in this truly patriotic work.

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DR. EUGENE J. MCCARTHY  
Room 160, State House  
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BOSTON

or similar experiences as they begin to share the occupations and privileges of men.

#### Step in Right Direction

The decision of the Supreme Court means the opportunity for us to take a signal step in the right direction and to push our bills to the very best advantage. It is true that the text of these bills will mean additional responsibilities as well as new privileges for women—but it has been my observation that as soon as women have new responsibilities they invariably begin to live up to them.

Miss Katherine Lindsay, of the National Woman's Party, who is also an organizer here for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, declined to follow the lead of the party in its attitude on the Supreme Court decision, and declared that she firmly believed in women's minimum wage legislation for this country and deeply deplored the decision as a "backward step in industrial progress."

She pointed out that so long as no minimum wage legislation has been secured for men, such aid for women was an absolute gain. "Wherever it has gone into effect," she said, "the number of women in industry has not decreased, but has increased. We need it very badly in New York, where typical women's industries like the candy and paper-box trades are among the worst paid in the city. I am for men and women being placed on an equality in principle, but industrially I do not think that restrictive legislation for women handicaps them, but helps them and the Supreme Court's nullification of legislation it previously accepted is very regrettable indeed."

Mr. Hoover Favors State by State Plan for Protective Legislation for Women

DES MOINES, Ia., April 12 (Staff Correspondence).—The resolution which will be introduced at the National League of Women Voters in convention here will recommend that the present state minimum wage laws be continued in effect until their validity can be determined in legal proceedings.

The resolution further recommends that the women of the Nation be called into council to determine steps for retaining and extending minimum wage legislation for women. Confidential information to this effect has been given to The Christian Science Monitor. There is general sentiment in favor of a resolution upholding the minimum wage law and there is no doubt that it will be adopted.

Plans for some form of constitutional change to make social legislation in the United States possible have received great impetus from the appearance of Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, before this session.

Mr. Hoover raised hopes among the women who are prepared to fight for minimum wage legislation state by state, when, in response to a question from the representative of The Christian Science Monitor, he declared that there was a question as to whether

the states might not have the right to set up minimum wage laws for themselves, just as their price-fixing powers are those accorded to the Federal Government.

Since the decision of the United States Supreme Court that the minimum wage law is unconstitutional was rendered on a case carried from the District of Columbia, Mr. Hoover expressed the hope that the states might find their laws in a stronger position than that of the District.

Mr. Hoover referred to the proposed Federal Child-Labor Amendment in these words: "We are all pretty well agreed that we need some federal action to make possible the abolition of child labor."

With reference to protective legislation for women Mr. Hoover took a stand for state by state action. He declared himself unequivocally in favor of protective legislation for women and said he believed it should develop state by state.

"This method is more solid," he said, "than that which we impose from the top. The states act as an enormous laboratory. We make a law and change it, constantly developing it. One general bill imposed from Washington is inflexible in application to communities."

Both in England and the United States laws have been enacted embodying the opinion of the people that the human interests involved place labor contract in a class by itself, quite different from that of price-fixing activities connected with economic commodities, Dr. Lucile Eaves of Boston, an authority on labor and legislative questions concerning women and children, points out in commenting on the Supreme Court decision of the United States Supreme Court that the minimum wage law enacted

by Congress for the District of Columbia is unconstitutional.

Professor at Simmons

But there is this difference between the two countries: when the English Parliament has passed a law, it is a national conviction that at once becomes embodied in the life of the people; but when the American Congress takes such a step, though it expresses the will of the overwhelming majority of the people, five members of the Supreme Court have power to thwart it.

Dr. Eaves is a professor at Simmons

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College and in charge of the research department of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union of Boston, representing the Union in the joint legislative committee composed of representatives of many different organizations in Boston. Formerly she was associate professor in the department of political science and sociology in the University of Nebraska and taught economics and directed research work at the University of California.

She wrote a history of labor legislation in California and one on labor legislation in Great Britain and the United States. In speaking of the decision of the Supreme Court on the minimum wage at the present time she points out that she is not speaking for the organizations which she serves but is presenting her own beliefs about the significance of the decision and the reception which it will receive from women's organizations.

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When the British Parliament gives unmistakable expression to such national convictions, then the road is open for their prompt embodiment in the economic life of the people, but when our representatives in Congress assembled express similar views, held by an overwhelming majority of our citizens, five members of the Supreme Court have the power to thwart these efforts to deal nobly with the economic issues which are most vital in molding the future of our nation.

May Open Eyes of Nation

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ATTENDANTS QUIT  
MEDICAL MEETINGHalf of Audience Leaves Hall  
When Club Forbids Queries  
on Schick Test

More than half the audience which attended the first public meeting of the Brookline Medical Club walked out in a body last night when Dr. Francis P. Denny, who was presiding, refused to allow any question to be asked of Dr. Benjamin T. White, who had just spoken of diphtheria prevention through the use of toxin-antitoxin. Dr. White, director of the state department of health's laboratories, had made statements concerning the alleged infallibility of the Schick test and toxin-antitoxin treatment which had not convinced many of those present, particularly Henry D. Nunn, manager of the Medical Liberty League, who arose and asked permission to question Dr. White, with the resulting denial of his request and an immediate general exodus.

At the opening of the meeting, which was held in the auditorium of the new Brookline High School, Dr. Denny explained that the Brookline Medical Club was composed of 80 members, comprising practically all the physicians residing and practicing in the town. The meeting had been called in order to further preventive medicine, which, he said, required cooperation and knowledge on the part of the general public in order to be effective.

A number of physicians spoke in a plain fashion on various diseases, dwelling on their details, their prevalence, and the ease with which they may be contracted, which, it has been pointed out, stamps on the thought of the hearer a picture of disease more potent than casual observation and a sneeze on a street car. Several motion pictures containing medical propaganda were also shown.

Following Dr. White's speech on diphtheria, a motion picture was shown depicting parts of the system by which toxin-antitoxin is produced, and the operation of the Schick test. As soon as the lights were flashed on again in the auditorium, Mr. Nunn arose and stated that he represented the Medical Liberty League and had been requested to come to the meeting by a number of Brookline citizens, who had been interested in the meeting through its widespread advertising. He declared he had the greatest respect for Dr. White and did not doubt his sincerity in presenting the case of toxin-antitoxin, but said that there was another side to the story, and therefore called attention to ask the doctor a few questions.

Dr. Denny stated that he had no authority to alter the program of the meeting, and suggested that the Medical Liberty League call one of its own. Mr. Nunn gave way, but stated that he had no doubt many of those in the audience would not care

to remain and hear more of a questionable and one-sided presentation of a case.

Men and women began to arise at once from all parts of the hall, and within two minutes more than half those who had been present at the opening of the meeting had left.

CONSTITUTION  
TO BE STUDIED  
Gov. Cox Signs Law Requiring  
Its Use in Massachusetts Schools

Instruction in the Constitution of the United States in the public schools of Massachusetts is made mandatory under a law signed today by Governor H. Cox, Governor of the Commonwealth. Under the act the instruction would begin not later than the opening of the eighth grade and continue into the high schools.

The Governor also gave his approval to a bill authorizing the employment on public works of laborers for more than the regular eight hours in the event of an emergency or public necessity. He signed a measure providing for the erection of a memorial tablet in the State House to four Congressional Medal of Honor men awarded a bill authorizing the Federal Trust Company to hold additional property to the amount of \$825,000.

Among the other bills to which the Governor has given his approval is one extending the jail sentence to two and one-half years of persons convicted of carrying dangerous weapons without permit or in an automobile. He has approved the resolve calling for appropriate recognition of Armistice Day and the measure for continuing the emergency act under which the Emergency Fuel Administrator of the Commonwealth functions.

**BOSTON RED SOX WIN AGAIN**  
INDIANAPOLIS, April 12.—Coming from behind in the final innings, the Boston Red Sox defeated the Indianapolis American Association baseball team here yesterday, 5 to 4, in an exhibition game. The losers started with a two-run lead, which the Red Sox cut to one in the third, but Indianapolis again increased its lead, this time to three runs. The Boston team scored in the eighth and ninth innings, pinning down the Indians in the ninth.

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ATHLETIC POLICIES  
MAY BE DEVELOPEDAmerican Physical Education  
Association Indicates Keen  
Interest in Subject

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 12 (Special).—Keen interest in the problem of standardizing women's athletics has characterized the opening sessions of the thirtieth annual convention of the American Physical Education Association. Members of the conference committees on the subject comprise many of the foremost woman educators and specialists in this subject, and it is felt that the week's developments are likely to exert an important effect in shaping the athletic policies of leading universities, and likewise of the public schools.

Prominent in the councils on this problem, next to such prominent figures as Dr. Dudley A. Sargent, Dr. J. H. McCurdy and others on the general board, are Dr. J. Anna Norris of the University of Minnesota, Miss Blanche M. Trilling and Miss Cynthia Wesson of the University of Wisconsin, Miss Ethel Perrin of Detroit, Miss L. M. Finlan of Barnard College, Miss Katherine Sibley of Syracuse University, Miss Helen McKimsey of New York, and Miss Margaret McKee of Des Moines. Subcommittees having to do with the various branches of athletics are at work preparatory to the important sessions to come.

**First General Session**  
The question of determining measurements of physical efficiency, the other principal topic of the convention meetings, was dealt with this morning at the first general session in the auditorium. Dr. Dudley B. Reed of the University of Chicago, president, and with Prof. E. C. Schneider of Wesleyan University, Prof. Percy G. Stiles of Harvard University and Dr. Frank A. Hartman, Buffalo, N. Y., presented papers relating to different sides of this problem.

Formal opening of the convention was last evening, with Dr. J. H. McCurdy of the International Y. M. C. A. College, Springfield, presiding. Remarks of welcome were made by Mayor Leonard and James H. Vassie, superintendent of schools of Springfield. Dr. Payson Smith, State Commissioner of Education for Massachusetts, was unable to speak, as planned. Carl L. Schrader, president of the association and state director of physical education for Massachusetts, spoke on general objectives to be striven for in physical education.

**No End of New Theories**  
In the course of his remarks President Schrader said:  
Education the world over is in turmoil. Of new theories and systems there is no end. But out of it, if one reads correctly, there is one general objective, one general hope that permeates all, and that is that the individual shall have equal opportunity to reach his potential goal, rather than that all have an equal chance to reach a common, impossible goal. The road to this goal should be at all times wide and open, and it is the duty of the educator to make it so.

He said the junior high school had opened a great opportunity for the physical line of education, but that unbalanced programs obtain in many places where junior high schools have been established. The tendency too often, he remarked, is to extend the evils of high school athletics or to revive the stilted types of the lower grades.

In his remarks on college athletics he deprecated the tendency to over-emphasize the minor sports, which naturally include, he said, some of the finest in the West.

MUSIC  
"Siegfried"

"Siegfried" was presented by the Wagnerian Opera Festival at the Boston Opera House yesterday afternoon, with Edward Moerike conducting and the following cast:  
Siegfried.....Heinrich Knott  
Mime.....Harry Seiler  
The Wanderer.....Heinrich Knott  
Alberich.....Heinrich Knott  
Fafner.....Erik Schubert  
Erda.....Marie Lorents-Hollischer  
Brünnhilde.....Marie Lorents-Hollischer  
The Bird.....Marie Lorents-Hollischer  
The tone evidently has discovered that it is harboring an opera company capable of giving Wagner's works adequate performance. The audience of yesterday afternoon appeared much the largest of the engagement, and their applause at the end of the first

and second acts was certainly more cordial than at previous performances. They had considerable reason. For "adequate" is not here used in the derogatory sense sometimes attaching to it. Forbes-Robertson once remarked to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that an adequate performance was as much as he ever hoped to achieve. The representation of the third "Ring" opera was, in other words, so far as at least as the first two acts were concerned competent and satisfactory. If Mr. Moerike's instrumentalists fell short of virtuosity as individual singers of themes, they united in an ensemble of power and significance. If certain of the singing actors fell short of familiar standards, their work was so fitted into the whole as not to mar seriously the impression. Only in the final scene was there a noticeable falling off. Brünnhilde looked rested, but evidently the lack of vocal practice during her long sleep had been unfortunate, for her sharp-edged tones rest the robe of illusion from the scene.

Better than to dwell on the earlier scenes, Mr. Knott, hard put to it to present an appearance of youth, yet sang and acted well enough to convey his joy and irresponsibility. Mr. Seiler's Mime was an outstanding impersonation, worthy of any production; and his voice, on the rare occasions when it was possible to use it for actual singing, revealed its real quality. The Wanderer, partly because he was freed of his Fricka and partly because he was impersonated by Mr. Schorr, was an imposing figure, dignified even in his orderly retreat when his spear was shattered and he knew his castle in the air was doomed to topple. Mr. Schubert was a vocally fearsome Fafner, and Mme. Metzger sang impressively from her robes in the earth. Miss Schneider failed to strike anything like a bird-like note. Mr. Zador was sufficiently sinister.

The settings and the stage business were successful. Wisely, the bear was omitted and the bird's flight was left to the imagination. The appearance of the dragon was confined to a partial emergence of his head. "Das Rheingold" was repeated last evening.

ART  
Twelfth Century Fresco  
at Museum of Fine Arts

The installation of the twelfth century apsidal fresco from the Catalan Church, Santa Maria de Mur, which was acquired by the Boston Museum of Fine Arts two years ago, will be completed in the middle of May, according to Charles H. Hawes, assistant director of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, in an illustrated talk given yesterday in the Fogg Art Museum at Harvard University, Cambridge. The work of installation has been difficult and delicate and the great length of time required was due to the building of a chapel in a wing of the museum sufficient to hold the fresco.

The fresco is one of 20 which were painted early in the twelfth century in the churches of Catalonia, a section of the northeast part of Spain, and is the most perfect of all the number. Preservation of these frescoes is due in a great extent to the installation of altars before them in the seventeenth century when frescoes went out of style. About 40 years ago the altars were removed and the frescoes were discovered. The church at Barcelona received permission to remove 10 of the frescoes found in the various churches. The Boston Museum of Fine Arts acquiring the fresco from the small monastic church, Santa Maria de Mur. In removing the fresco, strips of mullin were applied to the plaster and then ironed out. The plaster was taken off in sections and then mounted on

specially prepared canvas, making transportation safe.

Represented on the top part of the apse, semicircular in form, on which the fresco was painted, is the vision of God's throne from the Apocalypse with the adoration of the four beasts. Below this is a row of the apostles minus only Judas Iscariot. No attempt has been made by the artist to depict the characteristic features of the apostles except those of Peter and Paul. In the lowest section are scenes from the early life of Jesus. The two upper sections are almost entirely preserved; it is in the lowest section that considerable portions of the fresco have been destroyed.

One of the most significant features of this early painting, in the opinion of Mr. Hawes, is that the colors have not faded. The artist painted on a dry surface with a simple palette of four colors, ochre, black, ochre and clay color. The fresco is the work of an artist. It was executed quickly and surely and is without corrections. The transitions and shading are sure, simplicity prevailing throughout. Practically no attempt at realism has been made, the fresco being principally decorative, but its lack of realism in no way detracts from its vividness. This fresco was the only decoration of the church in which there was neither sculpture nor molding.

Noticeable in the work is the influence of Byzantine art which came via French monasteries at Cluny. Alfonso VII termed "the Great," one of the early counts of Catalonia, married the niece of Hugh, the Abbot of Cluny and with them they brought back a number of the reformed Benedictine monks. The archives of the church which have remained intact through the centuries despite repeated invasions of the Saracens show that Santa Maria de Mur was erected in 1069. Clunisian characteristics spread rapidly over western Europe after the founding of the order in 910, and seems to have taken a particularly firm hold in Catalonia.

The church was undoubtedly built by a Lombard, and in fact bears great similarity to Lombard churches. It is made of rough stone, and is broad and flat, and is one of a considerable number built in that region prior to the year 1100. It stands on a spur in the hill which faces Barcelona on the east, but the village that grew up about it, today stands deserted, its inhabitants having gone to share in the commerce of the great port.

American Paintings  
at Vose Galleries

Simplicity, that final quality in expression that seldom comes into an artist's work until his style matures, is a prevailing note in the exhibition of selected paintings by Americans this week at the Vose Galleries, 398 Boylston Street, Boston.

"The Light Beyond," by Ralph A. Blakelock, is like a poem, both because of its lyric beauty and because no touch of crudeness intrudes anywhere to mar the successful whole. The subject is just a patch of river, seen between a break in the trees along the bank, and aglow with the yellow light of a late afternoon when the sun's rays are softened by haze. The dark foliage in the foreground is painted in half-silhouette, dappled with lighter spots where the breeze has turned an occasional leaf. There is a great deal in the picture that is connoted rather than represented. Here is simplicity without emptiness, the simplicity of the final statement of a romantic view of nature.

In "Mid-Sea," by F. J. Waugh, attains to a large effect, without excess of insignificant detail, that is none too frequently seen in marines. The total scheme is green, which emphasizes the central idea of the picture: the forceful onrush of the waves. On either side of Mr. Waugh's canvas, and balancing admirably in size and

general color effect are paintings by J. Alden Weir and Emil Carlsen.

In Mr. Weir's "Approaching Shower" it is interesting to note that one can paint it well enough. Mr. Weir needs no quantity of varied material in his compositions to give them interest. Mr. Carlsen's "Morning Sunlight" is a brilliant canvas that catches and gives forth light from all parts of the gallery, making this tapestry-like woodland picture uncommonly luminous.

There is a Renoir-like loveliness in Theodore Robinson's "Making Hay" and "The Seamstress." "Falls in January," by John H. Twachtman, which has been previously shown in this gallery, again fascinates with its delicate color scheme and the beauty of rhythms in the ice formations. "Springtime," by Frederick W. Kost, is worthy of comparison with the works of the best modern Dutch painters. There is something of a Corot quality in C. M. Horner's "Sunset." "Sunset" is an interesting example of George Inness, the sky coloring being more brilliant than usual.

Ernest Albert's "Abandoned" is a frosty scene that has the very feel of snow in the air and does not miss any of the delicacies of the pearly Connecticut winter coloring. Arthur Spear is represented by "The Swing." Howard Smith by "Largo," F. B. Williams by "The Garden of Memory," Paul Degen by "The Opalescent Sea," and S. Wingate Woodward by a Monhegan scene—altogether a representative of these artists' best work.

LEGISLATURE REJECTS  
MINIMUM PAY REPEAL

Indicating that there is no disposition to change the Massachusetts Minimum Wage Law, the Massachusetts Senate yesterday accepted without debate the adverse report of the Committee on Social Welfare on the bill to repeal the law.

The Senate also rejected the bill providing that public members of wage boards shall be appointed by the Governor, this change being opposed also on the ground that the law should be left as it now is.

## HARVARD DEFEATS WESLEYAN

A lead of seven runs obtained by Harvard in the second inning against Wesleyan University yesterday afternoon when Pitcher Young weakened, the final score ending, 11 to 7. The game was called at the end of the seventh. Grover Benis '24 relieved Young in the fourth and managed to stay the Wesleyan rally. Harvard scored two more runs in the fifth and sixth innings. The Crimson batters collected 11 hits off Pitchers Lotsepich and Moore. Lewis Gordon '24 hit a home run with one man on base in the fifth inning. The score by innings:

Innings— 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9  
Harvard..... 0 7 0 0 2 2 — 11 11  
Wesleyan..... 0 2 2 0 0 0 — 7 7  
Batteries—Young, Benis and Larrabee; Lotsepich, Moore and Mansfield. Umpires—Barry and Stafford. Time—2h. 10m.

ACADEMIC GOWNS  
WORN BY MASONSThe Harvard Lodge Constituted  
by Grand Master

Academic gowns were worn by the 107 faculty members and present and past students comprising the charter membership of The Harvard Lodge, A. F. & A. M., at the ceremony held in the Masonic Temple, North Cambridge, last night, when their lodge was formally constituted by the Rev. Dudley H. Ferrell, Grand Master of Masons in Massachusetts, and the other officers of the Grand Lodge. A banquet preceded the constitution ceremony.

The new lodge, which is one of two or three academic Masonic lodges in the world, was chartered under dispensation last May and before the end of the present year, Mr. Ferrell initiated 25 candidates. It includes in its charter membership men from nearly every state of the Union and from several foreign countries.

Rt. Worshipful Guy H. Holliday '89, first master of the Harvard lodge, has served as district deputy grand master of the Second Masonic District, junior grand steward, master of Joseph Webb Lodge, Boston, and on the Grand Lodge committee on charters and by-laws. Other officers are: Senior Warden, Milo G. Roberts '23; Junior Warden, H. H. Jackson; secretary, James S. Bagley '22; treasurer, Prof. Edwin A. Shaw; marshal, W. Arnold Hosmer; chaplain, Prof. Kirsopp Lake; senior deacon, Donald V. Baker '08; junior deacon, Frank A. Hamilton; senior steward, E. Stanton Russell '19; junior steward, Albert A. Schaefer '06; inside sentinel, David W. Wainhouse '23; organist, Charles A. Young; tyler, Arthur H. Conant.

Other prominent Masons included in the charter membership are: Right Worshipful George B. Colesworthy, district deputy grand master, second Masonic district, and past master of Charity Lodge; Right Worshipful Roscoe Pound, dean of Harvard Law School, past deputy grand master, member of the Grand Lodge Committee on Library, past master Lancaster Lodge No. 54, Lincoln, Neb., and past grand orator of the Grand Lodge of Nebraska; and the Right Worshipful Herbert M. Chase, past district deputy grand master, second Masonic district, past junior grand steward, past master of Mizpah Lodge, and member of the Grand Lodge committee on returns.

**BOSTON CAN INCUR POLICE DEBT**  
Boston will have a new police headquarters as a result of the action of the Massachusetts Senate, yesterday, in suspending the rules and passing to engrossment the bill authorizing the city to borrow \$1,000,000 outside the debt limit for the construction of this building.



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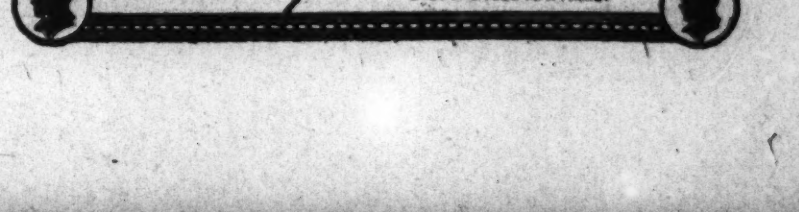
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Mt. Holyoke College Community  
Adopts Proportional Representation  
System Unanimously Indorsed After Experimental Election  
Under Direction of Prof. L. J. Johnson

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., April 12 (Special).—The Mount Holyoke College community took what is, in all probability, a historic step toward political reform at its monthly meeting when it voted to adopt the system of proportional representation in its forthcoming college elections.

A motion to that effect was carried unanimously after an experimental mock election by proportional representation had been carried out under the guidance of Prof. Lewis Jerome Johnson, formerly president of the National Single Tax League and professor of civil engineering at Harvard since 1906.

Professor Johnson said that he believed the Mount Holyoke College Community was the first college-governing body to adopt the system in its college elections. The Engineering School of Harvard University was at present considering the advisability of electing officers according to this plan, he said, but "the girls of Mount Holyoke had beaten them to it."

Before conducting the mock election, Professor Johnson explained the advantages of proportional representation, saying that it did away with the division of any community into "ins" and "outs," those in office and those out of office, and that it was a system of filling public offices, in such a way that every considerable party might be represented.

"Proportional representation," he said, "is a method of consolidating a community into a small scale representation of itself as far as numbers are concerned and a full scale, or even more than full scale representation of itself as to intelligence. The customary objection to the system made by the practical politician is that it is too complicated. It is, for him, not for the voter. After all, elections are not run primarily for the candidates."

Of the nine candidates nominated by Professor Johnson in his trial

## A BANKING SECRET

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## LEADER OF GREEK REVOLUTION TELLS HOW COUNTRY WAS SAVED

Colonel Plastiras, in Face of Turk, Embarked 60,000 Troops and Enabled Thousands of Refugees to Escape

ATHENS, March 12 (Special Correspondence)—If the character of a political or of a military movement is to be judged by that of its leader, then the Greek revolution of September last is one of the most patriotic and sincere in its intentions that the history of this race records.

Standing over 6 feet tall in his military uniform, wiry and erect, with his sinewy hands clasped behind him, Col. Nicholas Plastiras, the leader of the revolution in Greece, impresses the visitor from the very first moment as a man of vigor and determination, with a purpose at once honest and true, so strikingly evident in the expression of his calm face. His simple and unpretentious manner and his candid look bespeak the man as he really is, without guile and without arrière-pensée. The Greeks, who disagree among themselves almost on every issue, have agreed in their estimation of the sterling character of this man.

Colonel Plastiras has been for the last 10 years one of the outstanding figures in the Greek Army, and for the past three years the hero of the most daring exploits on the battlefield. He hails from the mountainous region of Northern Thessaly, received his training in the Greek Military School of Athens, and has been in command of the famous, fleet-footed efones (light infantry), who come from the same region of Greece. The devotion of his men to him has become a legend in the army and his regiment has never known defeat. He is best known by his nickname, "The Black Rider" (Mavros Kavallaris), and the Turks out of admiration to a brave soldier have identified him with one of their legendary heroes.

**Regiment Kept Its Leader**

The Constantinian Government of 1921, which applied the policy of removing from the army of the front all the Venizelist officers, attempted to deprive Colonel Plastiras of his command, but such was the determination of his regiment to keep its leader that the attempt to remove him had to be abandoned. During the Greek retreat in Asia Minor Colonel Plastiras played the most commendable part, by continuously harassing the advancing enemy, and thus making possible, not only for nearly 60,000 Greek soldiers to embark, but for thousands of refugees to save themselves through the Cheshmê Peninsula. His regiment was the last organized Greek unit to leave the peninsula for

the Island of Chios, where the revolution plans were carried out.

Speaking of the revolution to the writer, Colonel Plastiras said:

It was our duty, our foremost duty to Greece, to save it from utter ruin, toward which it was heading fast, to stem the tide of moral defeat which was spreading throughout the Nation and to re-establish Greece as a free and self-reliant country. It was neither for the sake of a thrill nor for purposes of revenge that we undertook our task. We were fully conscious of its magnitude, those of us who at first got together and decided that Greece shall live, irrespective of the sacrifices involved.

Are you fully acquainted with the lamentable condition in which Greece was then? Let me tell you, the betrayed army had lost its morale and the disillusioned Nation its self-confidence. The resources of the State were practically exhausted by the continuous drain to which they had been subjected during the last 11 years of Greece's struggle for national unification. Furthermore, our country had lost its friends since November, 1920, and even during the hour of tragedy in Asia Minor its former allies did not realize that Greece's loss was their loss as well.

**No Friends in Europe**

We were left without a friendly voice in Europe, and in addition we had to think of that long trail of unfortunate suffering victims of Turkish persecution which was headed for Greece, a trail made of hundreds of thousands of old men, women and children, homeless, friendless and penniless masses of human beings pouring into our shores and expecting everything from us. That was our task and we undertook to carry it through, with our own resources. We had despaired of foreign help. We realized from the very first that we had to face it alone. We had neither sympathy, nor would we mortgage the independence of our country in exchange for foreign help.

"Have you succeeded in your effort?"

The writer ventured to ask the question, and as we soldiers are, we are trying to reach our objective with the least possible loss to our men. We have now an army fully determined to prove, if needs be, that Greece can hold its own. We are determined to avoid war; we want peace, but we shall accept no foreign encroachments on our national territory. Naturally, we could not have accomplished our task so far, were it not for the splendid patriotism of the Greek people. The rally of the Nation has been nothing short of miraculous. The reorganization of the army could not have been accomplished without the splendid spirit of self-sacrifice of

the people, who gave their money and their property to provide the funds necessary to maintain the army. In order to meet this need and provide chiefly for the maintenance of the refugees, we have adopted most onerous measures of taxation, but we should either let these victims of Turkish persecution perish—an inhuman thing which little Greece is incapable of committing—or adopt the measures we have adopted. We are determined to go further, if necessary, for the purpose of saving our country. In this, our effort, we have the Greek people with us. The Greek people feel that it has been put on its mettle, and it is proud to realize that it has, so far, met the test.

**Soldiers Will Remain Soldiers**

"What about elections for the Assembly (Boule)?" the writer asked the leader of the revolution.

We shall have elections in Greece, as

## How Little Girls Play at "the Cathedral" in London

WHEN you hear "the Cathedral" spoken of, put away all visions of vaulted naves, of massive pillars, of "closets surrounded by the venerable abodes of deans and canons, and picture to yourself an old, rather tumble-down building tucked away at the corner of a side street not far from Waterloo Station in the crowded south of London. A quiet street so far as traffic goes, but when I visited it in the early hours of a dark winter's evening, noisy with the voices of playing children.

Once "the Cathedral" was a public

result of the proposal, however, was that all the little girls sat down on the floor. "We make them take off their shoes and stockings to dance," explained the superintendent.

In another minute the piano had started and the girls were all lined up dancing "Morris dances." The superintendent told me they had been learning only a few weeks, but though that night their regular teacher was away, they went through all the steps as if they had known them all their lives. Most of the time they sang as they danced—quite old Eng-

## AIR PHOTOGRAPHS AID ARCHÆOLOGY

Special from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, March 22—In a lecture delivered recently before the Royal Geographical Society, O. G. S. Crawford explained how air photographs had been found to show tracings and outlines of boundaries and earthworks that had long ceased to exist as such. These to the searcher on the ground, either could not be seen at all or at best were a confused tangle.

Mr. Crawford discussed the Celtic type of lynchets or bank divisions which he said, must have existed centuries before the Roman conquest. Aerial photography came as a most efficient aid to the excavator. It often gave the key to vanished earthworks, and helped to decide the relative age of these when they impinged on each other. These photographs in many cases showed also where old and unsuspected earthworks might be looked for. Most friendly relations said Mr. Crawford, had been established with the officers of the Air Force, part of whose routine was the taking of aerial photographs.

**CANADA-SOUTH AMERICA TRADE**  
VICTORIA, B. C., April 4 (Special Correspondence)—To encourage trade between western Canada and South America, B. S. Webb, Canadian Trade Commissioner to the Argentine Republic, stationed at Buenos Aires, is here surveying industrial conditions. South America, he declared, offers a big field to the western Canadian manufacturer. British Columbia lumber and fish had recently made their first appearance on the Buenos Aires market and had created an excellent impression.



The Photographer Adds to the Merriment of a Very Jolly Party

soon as peace is attained. We do not intend to take up politics as a job; we are soldiers and we shall remain soldiers of the nation. Our task will be ended when peace is realized, and the Greek people will then choose by their vote the political leaders preferable to them. Of course, the present Government has sprung from the revolution, but it is nonpartisan and it responds to the paramount desire of the nation to meet the present emergency.

The writer was reminded at this moment of a very apt phrase used by a Greek statesman who was speaking of the revolution to his friends at a public meeting in Patras: "The present Government has not been chosen, it is true, by the vote of the Greek people, but it has been acclaimed by the unerring voice of the soul of the nation." Colonel Plastiras went on: "If you have nothing else to ask me, I shall venture to request a favor from The Christian Science Monitor. I wish it would express to the American people the grateful appreciation of the Greek nation, of what it has done and is still doing for us. In our moment of trial, the American people, through its organizations of relief, came to us and helped us out to a degree no one can adequately describe. The work of these organizations is creating between the two peoples bonds of deep sympathy which, for our part, we shall do all we can to perpetuate and to strengthen. At a time when anti-Greek, and essentially anti-Christian, propaganda is raging in Europe and in America, the Greek people is happy to have these splendid workers in its midst. It is largely through them that the truth about Greece will one day be known. The last words of Colonel Plastiras are all the more significant, as they express very modestly the unuttered protest of Greece against a so-called civilized world that refuses today to see the true significance of the Near East problem and prefers to admire the tea gown of Madame Kemal and to pay tribute to the Turks for having so nicely disposed of civilization and Christianity in that country which both these agents of human progress claim as their cradle."

house. So was "the White Horse" the next street corner. But when I went into the cathedral "bar" a jug of cocoa stood on the counter, a few flowers and a child's doll, for "the Cathedral" like "the White Horse" is now a children's play center.

The night I was there "the Cathedral" was filled with little girls, all I was told, under seven years old. Their elder sisters were at "the White Horse," and their brothers were outside in the street—when, that is, they were not climbing up on to the windows or banging on the door and generally trying to make it clear they wished it was the morning when they would be inside "the Cathedral" and the little girls out. Little girls and little boys each have "the Cathedral" to themselves twice a week, and the other two week days are reserved for the smallest children.

Inside "the Cathedral" then on this particular night was a host of little girls. All of them were talking or shouting at once, all of them were supremely happy. In the midst of the din the superintendent quietly asked them if they would like to dance. The din became if anything more intense, from which one gathered that the idea met with approval. The immediate-

high folk songs with a melancholy ring. And the more mournful the songs the more their eyes sparkled with fun, for they acted every word of every one of them.

Presently 7 o'clock struck, the music stopped and after protests on one all the dancers went home except a few volunteers who stayed behind to tidy up. I also stayed and had an opportunity to ask the superintendent a few questions. All the children, I was informed, came from two streets,

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## BULGARIA YIELDS CUSTOMS REVENUE

Income Offered as Security for Payment of Reparations According to Schedule

SOFIA, March 19 (Special Correspondence)—It was with a peculiar sense of satisfaction and relief that Bulgarian people read recently the following official communication:

The Bulgarian Government and International Commission in Sofia have, after long negotiations, come to an agreement upon the subject of Bulgarian reparations, which will be presented to the commission in Paris for approval. Based upon Article 47 of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Bulgaria, the Bulgarian Government has published a regulation giving the customs revenue as security for payment of reparations, according to a schedule worked out by the commission and agreed to by the Bulgarian Government. The conditions, which will later be given to the press in full, are favorable to Bulgaria, being of such a character as to aid in the financial and economic development of the country, which for many years has been all but paralyzed.

The entire reparation sum is fixed at 600,000,000 francs gold, term of payment, 65 years. The first year Bulgaria will pay 5,000,000 francs gold, the second year 6,000,000 francs, the third 7,000,000 francs, and so on until the tenth, when the annual installment will be 10,000,000 francs gold, with interest at 5 per cent for the succeeding 60 years. Bulgaria will have paid in all, including capital and interest, 2,250,000,000 francs gold.

These conditions are satisfactory to Bulgaria, lightening the burden of reparations, which as embodied in the Treaty of Neuilly, hovered like a nightmare over all her economic life, and which, however willing, she found herself unable to pay. They are advantageous in that, first, the sum is reduced to a definite and realizable amount; second, the term of payment is lengthened, when interest begins only with the tenth year; finally, the commission, the support of which has weighed heavily upon the little impoverished country, is able to depart.

Bulgaria looks ahead hopefully to speedy rehabilitation, the stabilizing of her currency, and for means to meet her newly made obligation, the development of her agricultural, industrial and mineral resources.

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**SPORT CLOTHES**

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Style that is authentic  
Style that is irresistible  
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**MANNISH COATS** in exquisite fabrics and clever new tubular modes.  
Steamer capes and coats from 35.00 to 89.50.

**JACKET COATS SMART SWEATERS SPORT SKIRTS**  
In choice variety of modes  
Exclusive but not expensive.

There are times when a small gift is more fitting than a great one.  
**CRANE'S Chocolates**  
are as perfect in their way as a diamond necklace.  
4 CRANE STORES IN CLEVELAND

**FRENCH ROOM HATS**  
\$20 \$22.50 \$25  
Hats that win admiration from even the most fastidious women are assembled here in our French room. Many are personally selected Paris hats, others, models from leading New York Manufacturers. They are exclusive of style, material and colorings, found in this collection alone.  
Millinery Dept.—Second Floor  
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CLEVELAND OHIO





The use of inflammable cleaning fluids may result in fire and explosion, not only disastrous to the user, but to the whole neighborhood. Use Carbona Cleaning Fluid yourself and tell your Neighbors about it.

## For Safety's Sake

# CARBONA

## UNBURNABLE

# Cleaning Fluid

## REMOVES GREASE SPOTS

without injury to the most delicate fabric or color

FOR YOUR PROTECTION THIS GUARANTEE IS PRINTED ON THE LABEL

Carbona Cleaning Fluid is guaranteed not to contain dangerous Benzine, Naphtha, Gasoline or any inflammable or explosive substance

*Cleans—Silk, Satin, Velvet, Serge, Laces, Carpet, Rugs, Furs and All Materials*

### The History of "Carbona Cleaning Fluid" and "Its Many Uses"

The origin of Carbona Cleaning Fluid is due to the inflammability of benzine, naphtha, and gasoline for cleaning purposes, with consequent possibility of fire and explosion. Carbona Cleaning Fluid was marketed at the beginning to safeguard life and property—not as a business. The expense to the originators of the idea, who are still connected with the business, became so large that it was necessary to make it a commercial proposition.

#### GREASE SPOTS

Most Grease Spots are invisible at first because grease itself is usually almost transparent. It is when dust and other particles in the air settle upon and stick to it that a spot becomes conspicuous.

We come in contact with some form of grease almost every day, so it is not surprising for even the neatest of people to find Grease Spots in their home or on their wearing apparel every little while.

It is for these reasons and a thousand others that a bottle of Carbona Cleaning Fluid should be in the home.

#### FINE LACES

Fine and delicate laces can be cleaned by dipping in Carbona Cleaning Fluid with practically no rubbing. Dries instantly without pressing or wringing out. Saves the wear of washing.

#### MOTHS FEED ON GREASE SPOTS

Moths feed on Grease Spots, and it is often the case that the holes that have been eaten through were the Grease Spots. Whether clothes are put away for the summer or the winter, or hung in closets, care should be taken to remove all Grease Spots beforehand.

It is simple and easy with the use of Carbona Cleaning Fluid.

#### EDGES OF WEARING APPAREL

The clothing of men and women gathers grease and soil at the edges of collars, cuffs, sleeves and lapels, and this soils linen shirts, collars and cuffs. This can be avoided by keeping the edges of clothing clean. Use a clean white cloth or sponge soaked in Carbona Cleaning Fluid and by going over the edges lightly it removes the grease and soil, and the linen that comes in contact is kept clean and slightly.

#### WHITE KID GLOVES

White kid gloves should be kept white and clean. Soiled, they detract from your appearance. They are the finishing touch to a woman's appearance. Carbona Cleaning Fluid cleans them and dries instantly, leaving them ready for immediate wear.

Directions—Saturate a clean white cloth or sponge with Carbona Cleaning Fluid, rub gloves lightly while on the hand, and the grease and soil are quickly removed. Leaves them like new—soft and pliable.

#### SILK AND SATIN SLIPPERS

To keep them clean and fresh is important, and they should be absolutely clean on all occasions. Directions—Rub them lightly with a clean white cloth dipped in Carbona Cleaning Fluid, and they will become perfectly clean. Carbona dries instantly and the slippers can be worn at once. It is Carbona which cleans and not the rubbing.

#### CHEWING GUM

Chewing gum adheres to all fabrics. It may be found deposited on rugs, carpets, furniture coverings, etc. Stepping on it results in its being removed to other materials. Soak whatever part is gummed with Carbona Cleaning Fluid, and it is then easily removed with the dull edge of a knife.

#### WHITE KID SHOES AND SLIPPERS

Clean white kid slippers and shoes are no less important to a neat appearance than white kid gloves.

Directions—Saturate a clean white cloth or sponge with Carbona Cleaning Fluid, rub lightly, and all grease and soil will be quickly removed. After cleaning white kid, sprinkle white talcum powder and rub it on the slipper or shoe with a clean white cloth, or with the hand, and it will give it a finish like new.

#### TYPEWRITING MACHINE TYPE

For cleaning typewriting machine type see directions on label of Carbona Cleaning Fluid. Better than inflammable benzine or alcohol. Dries instantly without wiping.

#### CARPETS, RUGS, FURNITURE & AUTOMOBILE UPHOLSTERY

When Grease Spots appear, they can be removed instantly. If possible to get on the underside, place a clean white cloth or blotting paper as directed on the label of Carbona Cleaning Fluid and follow directions. If not possible to get at the underside, then the surface can be gone over lightly with a cloth or sponge dipped in Carbona Cleaning Fluid. By going over the entire surface it can be made to look like new.

Use Carbona Cleaning Fluid yourself and tell your neighbor about it

The use of a cleaning fluid without a guarantee may result in fire and explosion, not only disastrous to the user, but dangerous to the whole neighborhood. Look for the guarantee.

20c, 30c, 60c, \$1.00 Size Bottles  
—All Drug Stores

Carbona Products Co., 304 West 26th Street, New York  
Established Over a Quarter Century

**Moths  
Attack  
Grease Spots**

When putting clothes away, first remove all Grease Spots with Carbona Cleaning Fluid. Moths commonly attack grease spots in clothing, and it is often the case that the holes which have been eaten through the fabric were the grease spots.





## CANADA DESIRES NATIONHOOD— BUT WITHIN THE BRITISH EMPIRE

Separation Rumors Described as Grotesque—Bulk of People Have No Sympathy With Such Views

OTTAWA, Ont., April 10 (Special Correspondence)—The episode of the signing of the Fisheries Treaty at Washington between Canada and the United States, coupled with Major Power's resolution demanding parliamentary authority for the commitment of the Dominion to war, has produced a vast deal of comment respecting Canada's position in the British Empire. Unfortunately, certain newspapers in both England and the United States have drawn inferences from both incidents that are entirely unwarranted by the facts. They have stated, for example, that the elimination of the British Ambassador in the case of the Fisheries Treaty was a plain gesture toward separation from the Empire; that it raised a constitutional issue of the utmost gravity, and that the Power resolution was similarly a separatist step, motivated by an increasing demand for Canadian independence.

To leaders of opinion here, in possession of all the facts, and with knowledge of Canadian sentiment, such assumptions sound almost grotesque. It is quite true that the procedure in the fisheries treaty marked a step forward; but it was not, in itself, a very long step. About a quarter of a century ago Lord Ripon, then Colonial Secretary, wrote a famous dispatch laying down the procedure which must be followed by the Dominions in negotiating treaties. He said:

"To give the Colonies the power of negotiating treaties for themselves without reference to Her Majesty's Government would be to give them an international status as separate and sovereign States, and would be equivalent to breaking up the Empire into a number of independent States, a result which Her Majesty's Government are satisfied would be injurious equally to the Colonies and to the mother country, and would be desired by neither."

**Dominion's Subordinate Position**  
The negotiations, then, being between Her Majesty and the Sovereign of the foreign State, must be conducted by Her Majesty's representative at the Court of the Foreign Power, who would keep Her Majesty's Government informed of the progress of the discussion, and seek instructions from them as necessity arose.

## The World's Great Capitals

The Week in Rome

Rome, April 12  
IN THE last meeting of the Supreme Fascist Council it was decided to appoint a special committee of experts to examine the question of revising the electoral laws. The time allowed to the commission to draw up its report was a month, in order that the reform might be presented before Parliament when it reassembles in May. There is a growing tendency in the Fascist ranks to hold general elections before the end of the year, and possibly in the month of November. The electorate will thus be called to express freely its opinion on the work done by the Fascist Government in the first year of its existence as well as the use made by Signor Mussolini of the plenipotentiary powers granted to him by Parliament before the coming of an end in December next. There are a few considerations which seem to suggest November as the most appropriate time for holding general elections. Apparently the Prime Minister's intention is to let the country register the contrast between the election held in November, 1919, when Signor Nitti was in power, and November, 1923. He is also anxious to have political elections made on the anniversary of the Fascist conquest of Rome in the hope of gaining a larger representation in Parliament.

The decree signed by King Victor Emmanuel establishing the eight-hour working day throughout Italy has been received with general satisfaction and will come into force on July 15 next. Thus Signor Mussolini's pledge that the "principle of the eight-hour day has been won for all and is inviolable" has not remained a vain promise, but has received the royal sanction and has become one of the fundamental laws of the State. The Italian Premier will now be able to ratify the labor conventions of Washington, of 1919 with regard to unemployment, night work for women and young people in industry. The interpretation given in the royal decree of the "eight-hour work" is that the hours should be computed as "eight hours of effective labor" and not merely of attendance, exclusive of the time spent in journeying to and from work. While the duration of agricultural labor is governed by considerations of season and weather, the mercantile marine has been expressly excluded from the scope of the decree. The Minister of Labor, Signor Cavazzoni, says that if the eight-hour decree were to be applied to seamen it would place the Italian mercantile marine at a disadvantage in regard to those foreign competitors who had not adopted the eight-hour day. The disadvantage would have resulted from the reduced space available for merchandise and passengers, consequent on the increase in the crew. The maximum of over-time has been fixed to 12 hours a week, but while workers receive an increase of 25 per cent of ordinary wages, this increase is reduced in the new eight-hour bill to 10 per cent. In case of disputes arising from the application of the bill, the Minister of Labor is to be consulted, and his decisions are to be final.

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Specializing in Coats, Suits, Dresses and Furs of the Better Kind.  
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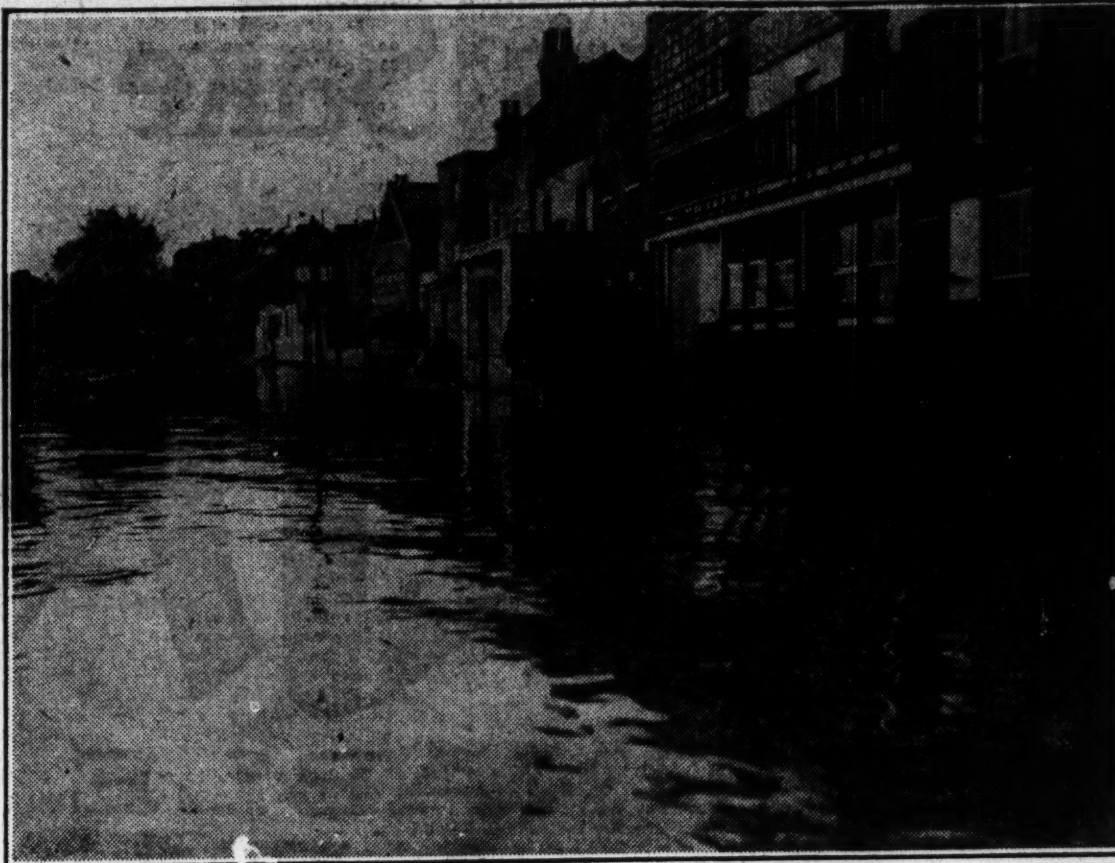
Special Values \$2.95

A BIT of real comfort when the chill Spring winds come blustering off Lake Erie. Very smart, too, for wear with the Spring suit.

Soft, warm, light-weight wool, medium width, finished with hand-tied fringe. Some are in solid colors; others have novelty colored borders. In Sweater Shop, Second Floor

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.  
BUFFALO, NEW YORK

cerns the people of Canada and of the United States alone, Canada ought to be competent to enter into an arrangement without British interference or help. It is true also that a small group, led by a few influential politicians and publicists, look hopefully upon such developments as steps toward a wider sovereignty. But it is quite untrue, and, indeed, a grotesque perversion of the facts, to suggest that in their attitude toward the Washington treaty either the Canadian Government or the bulk of the Canadian people was motivated by a demand for separation from the Empire. The plain truth is that the King Ministry is following pretty much in



High Tide at Strand-on-the-Green  
Type of Overflow That Inhabitants Wish to Perpetuate as an Attraction for Sightseers

the footsteps of the Borden and Meighen governments, whose only goal was Canadian inclusion in the Empire with an equal and self-respecting status. Sir Robert Borden held to that ideal from the day of taking office. He demanded a voice in British foreign affairs as early as 1913. He demanded complete control of Canadian participation in the war; he held out, and won, Canadian representation at Versailles; he demanded Canadian ratification of the peace treaties; and secured separate representation at Geneva. Mr. Meighen, while less militant in his methods, followed along similar lines. At the Imperial Conference of 1921 he maintained that Canada would not be bound by any new Japanese treaty without consent of the Canadian Parliament; and in a now famous utterance, laid down four points governing Canadian participation in the Empire's foreign affairs.

**W. L. Mackenzie King's Position**  
Mr. King, it can be said with assurance, is no more anti-British than either Sir Robert Borden or Arthur Meighen. It is true that, speaking in Montreal some time ago, he laid it down that he would only see the Canadian Parliament could commit Canada to war, but it is significant that when Major Power, a Quebec Liberal, moved a resolution to that effect, it was another Liberal who, unquestionably with the connivance of Mr. King, secured the adjournment of the debate without any action being taken. The plain truth is that the present Liberal Ministry does not want separation because there is little separation sentiment among the Canadian people. There is a small school, led by Henri Bourassa, which favors independence. There is an equally small school, inspired by publicists like J. S. Ewart, who want a sort of Kingdom of Canada. But the vast bulk of the people have little sympathy with such creeds. They believe that it is quite possible to reconcile aspirations for Canadian nationality with the desirability of Imperial Unity. In other words, they want to stay in the Empire, but upon self-respecting terms. Canadian statesmen of all parties realize that reconciliation of the two ideals is not without difficulty. But they are equally convinced that it is mainly a question of machinery, and that with tact, patience, and good will the problem can be solved.

In 1918 Sir Robert Borden, marching toward this goal, moved for an Empire Constitutional Conference. This conference, partly because of the exigencies of domestic politics both in the Dominions and in the Motherland, has not materialized, but there are hopes that it will come about this year. If it does, its task will be to devise machinery to give to the Dominions that voice in Empire affairs which their interests in world developments make necessary, and, incidentally, to define the obligations that are inherent with heightened status and responsibilities in world affairs.

## Chiswick Objects to River Wall Proposed for Strand-on-the-Green

Residents of Quaint Old-World Georgian Houses Strive to Retain Conditions That Draw Crowds

Special from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, March 15.—The inhabitants of Strand-on-the-Green, Chiswick, are very indignant at a recent proposal of the local authorities to build a wall with an iron railing along the side

only two uninhabitable houses in the place, and both of them ought to have been pulled down long ago. Why spoil what is admittedly one of the sights of London with an ugly concrete wall which would not be the

any tall office building of Gath or Askelon.

No. 2 Park Street, which after today will be the home of Houghton Mifflin, has been called by someone "The Cradle of Christian Science," because it contains Hawthorne Hall, where in 1833 the first Christian Science services were held; and continued to be held there, until, for lack of sufficient accommodation, they were moved to a larger hall in 1855. The hall is on the second floor, extending from Park Street back to the Old Granary Burying-Ground.

Four large windows open on the Park Street front, and two in the rear. Doll & Richards, art dealers, leased the building at that time, and it is they who were responsible for making the second floor over into a hall for lectures and recitals. It was in conversation with them that James T. Field, one of the best known of the "Atlantic" editors, suggested that it be named "Hawthorne Hall." Mrs. Eddy preached many times at these first Christian Science services. The following notice advised the general public of the meetings:

The Church of Christ respectfully invites you to attend their services at No. 2 Park Street, Hawthorne Hall, every Sunday at 3 p. m., and learn how to heal the sick with Christianity. Mrs. Eddy teaches metaphysical healing at 551 Shawmut Avenue, Boston. Many certificates could be given of the sick, healed by her lectures.

Howard Payson Arnold, in his "Memoir of Jonathan Mason Warren, M. D.," describes the house at No. 2 Park Street:

From the back windows of the house one overlooked the Burying-Ground, and the rear of all the other buildings which surrounded it. Passing to the front of the edifice, one was impressed with a prompt and striking contrast. The parkers at the head of one flight of stairs, and the two chambers above them, overlooked the Common, sloping in a gentle and verdurous expanse to the water, which then lapped its lower boundary.

## SWISS TO VOTE ON TARIFF PROBLEM

Question Arises of Submitting Agreements to People

BERNE, Switzerland, April 12 (By The Associated Press)—A plebiscite will be taken throughout Switzerland on Sunday as to whether the Government shall not submit all customs tariff agreements with foreign governments to a referendum of the people.

This proposal is put forward by the Socialists, who contend that the cost of living might be reduced by this means. Its opponents argue that the result would be to reduce the customs revenues and the financial power of the Government.

## VALUABLE ESTATES ASSIGNED TO BAVARIA

MUNICH, March 19 (By The Associated Press)—Bavaria finally has won a long-fought battle for state possession of the old castles, palaces, and other properties once held by the Wittelsbachs, its imperial rulers up to the 1818 revolution.

All now fall to Bavaria, excepting a plot of ground in Munich, a small tract in Berchtesgaden, the Ludwigschloesse estate in the Palatinate, and a piece of land at Berg on Starnberg Lake. The Munich imperial residence, which rivals any other royal building in Europe for splendor and appearance, falls to Bavaria. Its treasures have been open to the public for several years as museum exhibits. The State also receives title to the castles in other districts, including Landsbut, Ansbach, Bayreuth, Bamberg, Würzburg, and Aschaffenburg.

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	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	
	29	30						

## A Reminder

The Rosenbaum Co.'s  
31st Semi-Annual  
Sample Sale  
Will Begin on Monday, April 16th  
The Original Sample Sale

The Sample Sale in which the public have implicit confidence—Everybody knows from experience that Real Samples are sold at unmatched low prices.

Quality the Keynote.  
PITTSBURGH, PA.

## CANADA APPOINTS WOMAN DELEGATE

International Labor Office Meets in Geneva—Eight Hours' Plan Debated

By Special Cable  
GENEVA, April 12.—The governing body of the International labor office of the League of Nations, now meeting in Geneva, was attended for the first time by a woman member, Mrs. Carruthers (née Violet Markham), representing the Canadian Government. A report was made of the return of Royal Meeker, lately chief of the scientific research section of the Labor office, to America to occupy the post of Labor Commissioner in Pennsylvania.

The question of the eight hours' day was discussed, the British workers' delegate, E. L. Boulton said that certain states while applying the eight hours' plan hesitated to ratify the Washington convention and tie themselves for 10 years, while a great industrial state like Great Britain, though having a 48-hour week had not formally done so.

He submitted a motion requesting the secretary-general to communicate with the British Minister of Labor, reminding him of the engagements of the British delegates at Washington, and asking when the convention will be put in force.

It was pointed out that Germany and France and other great industrial states also had not ratified the convention and also that the British Government had proposed certain modifications in the Washington convention. Eventually a committee of nine members was appointed to present the proposals to the next meeting of the council concerning means of hastening the ratification of the eight hours' convention.

The proposal was made that the next international labor conference should be adjourned till next spring, but as the treaty stipulates for a meeting each year, it was decided to meet for one week only next October, with one question only on the agenda and to hold next year's conference in June.

## BALLOON RACE DEFERRED

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 7 (Special Correspondence)—The Aero Club of Wisconsin is being reorganized and has decided not to hold the national balloon race in Milwaukee this year. The new board of directors, comprising: President, George W. Brown; vice-presidents, Brig.-Gen. William E. Mitchell, Walter Keenan and August H. Vogel; secretary, Joseph S. Smith; treasurer, P. F. Lewis. The 1922 races held from Milwaukee resulted in a considerable deficit, which has now been met. No attempt will be made to hold a national event for at least another two or three years.

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Household Goods of Every Description  
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## BOSTON PUBLISHERS' REMOVAL RECALLS LITERARY MEMORIES

Houghton Mifflin Co. Goes From No. 4 Park Street, to No. 2, Where First Christian Science Services Were Held

Ordinarily the removal of a publishing house from one building to another would not be worthy of more than a passing notice; but the removal of Houghton Mifflin Company from No. 4 Park Street, Boston, to No. 2 Park Street awakens historical memories and revives interest in happenings of the past. Additional interest in the literary and book world of Boston attaches to the change, in view of the fact that the lower floor of the new quarters will be occupied by the Old Corner Bookstore early in 1924.

Since 1880, the firm of Houghton Mifflin has held, as tenant, the three storied not be worthy of more than a passing notice; but the removal of Houghton Mifflin Company from No. 4 Park Street, Boston, to No. 2 Park Street awakens historical memories and revives interest in happenings of the past. Additional interest in the literary and book world of Boston attaches to the change, in view of the fact that the lower floor of the new quarters will be occupied by the Old Corner Bookstore early in 1924.

Even within the substantial walls of Number Four, built as it was in family mansion, and long identified with a widely honored name, the magazine

## exceptional lot men's white broadcloth shirts

\$3.45

Good substantial weight and quality, pure white woven fabric that gives maximum service and appearance. Special emphasis on the value—they are exceptional for the money.

All sizes, 14 to 17, \$3.45

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## FACTORS FAVORING PROLONGATION OF REAL PROSPERITY

Cheerful Attitude Adopted by Railroad Presidents—Influence of 1924 Campaign

PHILADELPHIA, April 12 (Special).—One of the favorable indications of the times is the more cheerful attitude of the presidents of the railroads of the United States. As members of the American Railways Association, these men get together in New York and shape policies for all of the larger domestic carriers. For a long time they were inclined to whimper. The evident purpose of this was to head off further adverse legislation, both national and state; to discourage demands for increased wages, and also so far as possible to prevent reductions in freight rates which would modify to any serious extent the last general increase which had been granted by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Congress has adjourned, some legislatures have adjourned and others are about to close their sessions for the current year, many railroads are making favorable returns of earnings for the last year, the systems are in great need of improvements which for various reasons have not been made since the Government turned back control to the owners, and there is much need of additional equipment.

When Turns to Laugh Under these circumstances the men who shape policies have evidently decided that the time has come to cease whining and to substitute a policy of cheerfulness which will help to restore credit, which will be useful to put the investing public in a better mood to absorb the many millions of railroad securities which must soon be marketed.

There are 31 or more presidents of leading roads, each of much influence in his particular section. In the campaign for the dissemination of cheerfulness each president will have the loyal support of his directors and minor officers. Railroad directors are very largely interested in banks and large industrial institutions, and through those channels the new doctrine will be further spread. Directly interested also is a large body of prominent men who are identified with the railroad supply companies who are in full accord with the movement as witness the public speeches which have been made by President Vauclain of the Baldwin Locomotive Company during his tour to the west and the south.

The movement of the railroad presidents is wholesome and it ought to be beneficial not only to the carriers directly but to all business interests generally.

**Plea for Austerity** At the recent annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Railroad held in Philadelphia a note was struck which was not fully in accord with the doctrine of the railroad presidents. It was sounded as a warning by a lawyer from Brooklyn, N. Y., and owner of 400 shares of the company's stock.

In a speech before the shareholders this man, whose name is James P. Kohler, asserted that it had been the history of this country that it would experience serious depression once in about every 10 years. He reasoned that such a depression is due in about three years. Always, he said, such reversions are preceded by a real estate boom and he cited the present boom in that line as substantiating his prediction. Mr. Kohler made a strong plea for level-headedness to do all in their power to discourage the present boom in real estate in order to modify the inflation so that the fall, when it comes, will be less disastrous than it will be if no brakes are applied.

**Bonus Well Founded** In his remarks, Mr. Kohler is said to have overlooked the law of supply and demand. The existing boom in real estate and the country which has spread all over the country is based upon demand, which exceeds the supply of buildings. During the war construction came to a standstill, but the need kept growing for homes, stores, office space, and for some industries which did not expand until after the war. Demand has been further increased by the large wages being paid to all lines of mechanics and laborers, who are now in a far better position to provide homes for their families than ever before. Increased demand for housing which comes with the natural growth of the cities will help to prolong the construction boom so that no man may now definitely fix its time limit.

Bearing upon a continuation of prosperity is the attitude of President Harding as recently expressed by a Cabinet officer and upheld by the Federal Reserve Board. The public announcement called upon federal, state and municipal authorities to defer for the present all new public works the construction of which was in contemplation, on the theory that it was bad policy on account of the scarcity of materials and labor to put any branch of the Government in competition with private parties and thus make private work cost an undue sum.

**Effects of Politics** "Politics is politics," and it is quite customary to look for a political motive in public utterances coming from official sources. It, therefore, is fairly probable that officials at Washington have in mind the shaping of affairs so that a continuation of active construction will be assured for 1924, the year of the next presidential campaign.

If by any chance private construction next year should wane, a public work held back now may be pushed forward in 1924 when it would materially help to keep times prosperous and thus be of great aid to the political party in power which naturally will seek to continue in control. This attitude of the political leadership, therefore, may to a considerable extent be relied upon to assure a continuation through 1924, at least, of the present happy state of prosperity which is being experienced by the American people.

## UNEVEN TREND IS NOTED IN CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET

CHICAGO, April 12.—Cattle and hogs were uneven and rather slow in the live-stock market yesterday, with some classes easy and others steady to strong. Sheep were steady and lambs were higher.

Receipts, prices, and conditions were as follows:

**Cattle**—Receipts, 10,000; killing classes uneven, slow, generally steady; killing quality, fairly good; best steer run including moderate supply fed Nebraska; top matured steers and yearlings, load lots, \$10; part lot, 125-pound average, \$10.35; bulk beef steers, \$8.50 to \$9.50; better grades beef cows, easy; best light heifers, steady to strong; yearlings, steady to 25c lower; spots, off more on medium light kind; other classes generally steady; bulk vealers to packers, around \$8; medium lights, \$7.50 and below; bulk bologna bulls, 14.50 to 15.50; bulk stockers and feeders, \$7.50; meaty kind, \$8.25 to \$8.40.

**Hogs**—Receipts, 25,000; slow, uneven; lights and medium weight butchers, 8 to 10c lower; heavyweights, mostly to 10c off; bulk 160 to 220-pound average, \$13.50 to \$14.50; 220 to 240-pound butchers, \$13.50 to \$14.50; 240 to 260-pound butchers, \$13.50 to \$14.50; 260 to 280-pound butchers, \$13.50 to \$14.50; 280 to 300-pound butchers, \$13.50 to \$14.50; 300 to 320-pound butchers, \$13.50 to \$14.50; 320 to 340-pound butchers, \$13.50 to \$14.50; 340 to 360-pound butchers, \$13.50 to \$14.50; 360 to 380-pound butchers, \$13.50 to \$14.50; 380 to 400-pound butchers, \$13.50 to \$14.50; 400 to 420-pound butchers, \$13.50 to \$14.50; 420 to 440-pound butchers, \$13.50 to \$14.50; 440 to 460-pound butchers, \$13.50 to \$14.50; 460 to 480-pound butchers, \$13.50 to \$14.50; 480 to 500-pound butchers, \$13.50 to \$14.50; 500 to 520-pound butchers, \$13.50 to \$14.50; 520 to 540-pound butchers, \$13.50 to \$14.50; 540 to 560-pound butchers, \$13.50 to \$14.50; 560 to 580-pound butchers, \$13.50 to \$14.50; 580 to 600-pound butchers, \$13.50 to \$14.50; 600 to 620-pound butchers, \$13.50 to \$14.50; 620 to 640-pound butchers, \$13.50 to \$14.50; 640 to 660-pound butchers, \$13.50 to \$14.50; 660 to 680-pound butchers, \$13.50 to \$14.50; 680 to 700-pound butchers, \$13.50 to \$14.50; 700 to 720-pound butchers, \$13.50 to \$14.50; 720 to 740-pound butchers, \$13.50 to \$14.50; 740 to 760-pound butchers, \$13.50 to \$14.50; 760 to 780-pound butchers, \$13.50 to \$14.50; 780 to 800-pound butchers, \$13.50 to \$14.50; 800 to 820-pound butchers, \$13.50 to \$14.50; 820 to 840-pound butchers, \$13.50 to \$14.50; 840 to 860-pound butchers, \$13.50 to \$14.50; 860 to 880-pound butchers, \$13.50 to \$14.50; 880 to 900-pound butchers, \$13.50 to \$14.50; 900 to 920-pound butchers, \$13.50 to \$14.50; 920 to 940-pound butchers, \$13.50 to \$14.50; 940 to 960-pound butchers, \$13.50 to \$14.50; 960 to 980-pound butchers, \$13.50 to \$14.50; 980 to 1000-pound butchers, \$13.50 to \$14.50; 1000 to 1020-pound butchers, \$13.50 to \$14.50; 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## EXTENT OF THE DECLINE AMONG THE OIL ISSUES

High-Priced Securities of This Class Most Affected—Due to Lower Crude Prices

NEW YORK, April 11.—Forecasts of lower crude oil prices, confirmed by reductions in the prices of California and eastern grades, have brought about general selling in oil stocks, with the result that they are now 5 to 50 points below the high prices of earlier this year. In only a few cases are current selling prices equal to or higher than the peak prices of 1922.

Extreme declines have occurred in high-price issues, with Prairie Oil & Gas selling 55 points under the high of 273, made some weeks ago. This represents a depreciation of about 20 per cent from the high point made earlier in 1922.

Some lower priced issues have had large proportionate declines, notably Standard Oil of New Jersey common at 38%, off 5% from its high. Pan-American issues show substantial declines from their highest prices for 1922, after allowing for the 20 per cent stock dividend, the common being off 15% and the B stock off 10%.

Independents, as well as Standard Oils, have reacted sharply, particularly those with Mid-Continent light oil production, these stocks having been the particular leaders in the advance in the last month or two. Phillips sold down to 63½ at Wednesday's close, off 6½ from the year's high a short time ago; Producers & Refiners is off 5½ from its high, Sinclair 5½, Marland 8% and Couden 7½ points.

The table below sets forth the close, Wednesday, of 25 leading oil stocks, the 1923 high and decline, as well as the high and low for 1922:

W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE COMPANY IS DOING SPLENDID BUSINESS

W. L. Douglas Shoe Company has at the moment orders on its books 34 per cent in excess of the 1922 figures. The big Douglas factory at Brockton is turning out men's and women's medium grade shoes at the rate of 90 per cent of capacity. The plant is equipped to produce more than 3,000,000 pairs a year.

Sales in 1922 were somewhat below normal at \$14,000,000, which compares with the 1920 peak of \$20,000,000. In 1919 sales reached \$16,000,000. W. L. Douglas is now operating 120 retail stores, compared with 110 a year ago. The company has paid dividends regularly on the \$3,800,000 of 7 per cent preferred stock outstanding in the hands of investors. There is also \$1,500,000 of common stock outstanding, all of which is held by W. L. Douglas and associates. The company has no funded debt.

PULLMAN CONCERN YEAR'S EARNINGS ARE \$7.81 A SHARE

The Pullman Company reports for 1922 a balance of \$10,543,341 available for dividends equal to \$7.81 a share on the outstanding stock. In 1921 the balance for dividends was \$1,324,549. The profit and loss surplus at the end of 1922 was \$27,355,472, compared with \$25,496,817 at the end of 1921. The increase being accounted for by profits of \$1,270,000 from other properties and \$1,022,000 miscellaneous credits.

Current assets on Dec. 31, 1922 were \$13,457,660 and current liabilities \$13,571,509. A year previous current assets were \$36,302,915 and current liabilities \$16,722,607.

OILS RULE EASIER ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE TODAY

LONDON, April 12.—Oils are easier on the stock exchange here today, but dealings were light. Royal Dutch was 33¼, Shell Transport 4¼, and Mexican Eagle 1½.

Home rails improved. Dollar issues were steady. Industrials were irregular. Rio Tinto were 38½. Hudson's Bay was 7½.

Rubbers were inclined to go lower. Buying for investment made the glittered list firm. French loans improved with the franc.

In the main the markets showed stability, but brokers continued cautious.

Audits and Special Investigations Personally Conducted  
JAMES E. COE  
P. O. Box 431  
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BOSTON  
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EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURANCE  
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Business Established 1868

## COMPETITION FOR UNSKILLED LABOR IN STEEL TRADE

The Iron Age says: The advance of 11 per cent in steel plant wages marks the appearance of competition from outdoor projects for available supply of unskilled workers, on the basis of 40 cents an hour for common labor instead of 36 cents. Steel making costs are increased about \$1.75 a ton. Prices have advanced much more than this since Sept. 1, when steel works wages last went up, but the great bulk of mill shipments, especially in the case of the United States Steel Corporation, are still at the lower prices of last fall.

Steel output for March, in line with that of pig iron, was heavy. Thirty reporting companies, representing 86 per cent of capacity, made 3,402,000 tons of ingots, a new record for these companies. At 145,500 tons a day, as estimated March output for the country, steel production was at a yearly rate of 45,500,000 tons, whereas, the greatest year's record was 43,619,000 tons in 1917.

Subsidence in new buying is more marked this week. Important buyers are covered so well ahead that the question of paying today's high level prices on any considerable amount of steel does not have to be faced.

Not only has the Steel Corporation had little semi-finished steel to sell, but it has been a buyer in the Pittsburgh district of 100,000 tons of slabs and 75,000 tons of pipe rounds. In part, the deal involves delivering plates to car works connected with the steel plant selling the slabs.

Besides buying upward of 2300 cars and inquiries for 1000 cars and 110 locomotives, a round lot of car repair orders was a feature.

LONDON MONEY STRINGENCY IS PASSING PHASE

LONDON, April 12.—Government revenue returns explain the stringency in this money market. Income tax receipts for the week amounted to more than £16,000,000 and total receipts reached £28,000,000. In addition, treasury receipts were £12,000,000 from the sale of bonds. These operations may temporarily strain the resources of the money market.

Underwriting has been arranged for £3,500,000 Dorman Long Company 5½ per cent debentures to be issued in connection with merger arrangements. Bell Bros. Company, the Sir B. Samuel Son Company, Carlton Iron Company and Northwestern Steel Company will be liquidated and assets assimilated by Dorman Long Company, Ltd., preference shares will be issued at par.

New capital issues for the three months were £45,987,000, excluding conversions in last quarter.

BOSTON & MAINE ANNUAL MEETING

At the annual meeting of the Boston & Maine Railroad in Boston yesterday, the entire board of directors was re-elected although a large block of Boston & Maine shares owned by the Loring, Judge George W. Anderson and Sidney Harwood to take the place of Charles W. Bosworth, William J. Hobbs and Woodward Hudson.

President James R. Hustis replying to a stockholder who asked "What are these rumors that the New York Central will acquire the Boston & Maine?" said laconically, "Rumors!"

The management was criticized because it had not made peace with the striking shipmen's unions under the Baltimore agreement, one stockholder asserting that the road would have paid \$4 a share last year if an agreement with the strikers had been made.

President Hustis estimated the cost of the railroad strike, direct and indirect, weather conditions this year, and expenses due to cost and quality of British coal, at \$3,000,000.

After authorizing the management to execute an equipment trust agreement for the purpose of obtaining additional rolling stock or other equipment, the meeting adjourned until April 25 at 10 a. m.

AUSTRALIAN LOAN OFFER

MELBOURNE, April 12.—The finance minister offers holders of £38,000,000 5 per cent loan due in September the right to convert into 5 per cent 25-year loan, the interest being exempt from state taxation, at par with a cash bonus of 1 per cent to converters by June 15, next.

STEEL CAPACITY EXPANSION

DULUTH, Minn., April 12.—The Minnesota Steel Company is planning to remodel one blast furnace to increase its capacity. All plant departments, including the mill, are operating 100 per cent. The heaviest ore shipping season in years is expected.

ANNOUNCEMENT

We are pleased to announce that

MR. JOHN J. BARRON

of Portland, Maine

is now associated with our Portland office,

309 Fidelity Building, Mr. Barron, in

conjunction with Mr. F. H. Gabbi, will

represent us in Portland and Western and

Central Maine.

Haine, Webber & Company

Established 1880

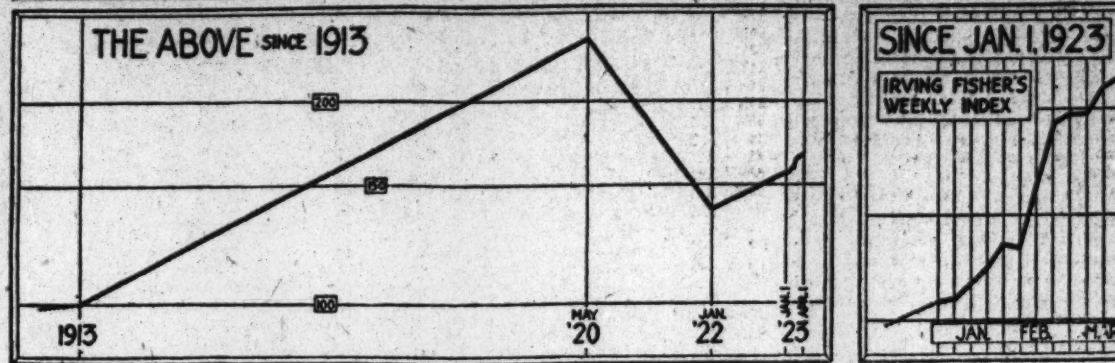
82 Devonshire Street, Boston

Springfield Worcester Hartford Providence Chicago

New York

Business Established 1880

## THE BIG PRICE SWINGS THROUGH HALF A CENTURY



Supplementing the facts available to everyone as to the steady rise in the price of various commodities, and appearing to point to the present time as a period of actual inflation, are charts comparing prices of other decades and periods with current prices and trends. The above chart and figures show that there was inflation during the Civil War, from 1860 to 1865, followed by a long deflationary movement down to 1896. Then came another period of slowly rising prices up to 1913, culminating in May, 1920, when the artificial prosperity engendered by the World War, collapsed. Sharp deflation resulted, the dollar being touched in January, 1922.

Since then, Prof. Irving Fisher's chart and weekly index shows that prices have been rising more steeply than ever before in peace time, and even than the average in war time. As compared with the purchasing power of the dollar in 1913, which is taken as the normal, the dollar purchased 72.5 cents worth of goods in January, 1923. Since that time there has been a rapid decline, the purchasing power a year later having been 64.1 cents.

In practically every week since the beginning of 1923, prices of the 200 representative commodities used in Professor Fisher's index have risen sharply (as indicated by the steep angle of the index chart above), while conversely the dollar has been shrinking. At the end of January, 1923, it had fallen to a value of 63.5 cents, at the end of February to 61 cents, and at the end of March to 59.8 cents.

That the diminishing value of the dollar is continuing into the second quarter of the year is shown by figures for the week ended April 6, indicating that its purchasing power stands at 59.5 cents in terms of the pre-war standard.

As she pleases, and if she desires to maintain a merchant marine there should be no reason why she shouldn't do so.

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## "BIG TEN" CURTAIN RISES TOMORROW

Intercollegiate Conference Baseball Season to Open With  
Iowa and Purdue Game

1922	1921	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896	1895	1894	1893	1892	1891	1890	1889	1888	1887	1886	1885	1884	1883	1882	1881	1880	1879	1878	1877	1876	1875	1874	1873	1872	1871	1870	1869	1868	1867	1866	1865	1864	1863	1862	1861	1860	1859	1858	1857	1856	1855	1854	1853	1852	1851	1850	1849	1848	1847	1846	1845	1844	1843	1842	1841	1840	1839	1838	1837	1836	1835	1834	1833	1832	1831	1830	1829	1828	1827	1826	1825	1824	1823	1822	1821	1820	1819	1818	1817	1816	1815	1814	1813	1812	1811	1810	1809	1808	1807	1806	1805	1804	1803	1802	1801	1800	1799	1798	1797	1796	1795	1794	1793	1792	1791	1790	1789	1788	1787	1786	1785	1784	1783	1782	1781	1780	1779	1778	1777	1776	1775	1774	1773	1772	1771	1770	1769	1768	1767	1766	1765	1764	1763	1762	1761	1760	1759	1758	1757	1756	1755	1754	1753	1752	1751	1750	1749	1748	1747	1746	1745	1744	1743	1742	1741	1740	1739	1738	1737	1736	1735	1734	1733	1732	1731	1730	1729	1728	1727	1726	1725	1724	1723	1722	1721	1720	1719	1718	1717	1716	1715	1714	1713	1712	1711	1710	1709	1708	1707	1706	1705	1704	1703	1702	1701	1700	1699	1698	1697	1696	1695	1694	1693	1692	1691	1690	1689	1688	1687	1686	1685	1684	1683	1682	1681	1680	1679	1678	1677	1676	1675	1674	1673	1672	1671	1670	1669	1668	1667	1666	1665	1664	1663	1662	1661	1660	1659	1658	1657	1656	1655	1654	1653	1652	1651	1650	1649	1648	1647	1646	1645	1644	1643	1642	1641	1640	1639	1638	1637	1636	1635	1634	1633	1632	1631	1630	1629	1628	1627	1626	1625	1624	1623	1622	1621	1620	1619	1618	1617	1616	1615	1614	1613	1612	1611	1610	1609	1608	1607	1606	1605	1604	1603	1602	1601	1600	1599	1598	1597	1596	1595	1594	1593	1592	1591	1590	1589	1588	1587	1586	1585	1584	1583	1582	1581	1580	1579	1578	1577	1576	1575	1574	1573	1572	1571	1570	1569	1568	1567	1566	1565	1564	1563	1562	1561	1560	1559	1558	1557	1556	1555	1554	1553	1552	1551	1550	1549	1548	1547	1546	1545	1544	1543	1542	1541	1540	1539	1538	1537	1536	1535	1534	1533	1532	1531	1530	1529	1528	1527	1526	1525	1524	1523	1522	1521	1520	1519	1518	1517	1516	1515	1514	1513	1512	1511	1510	1509	1508	1507	1506	1505	1504	1503	1502	1501	1500	1499	1498	1497	1496	1495	1494	1493	1492	1491	1490	1489	1488	1487	1486	1485	1484	1483	1482	1481	1480	1479	1478	1477	1476	1475	1474	1473	1472	1471	1470	1469	1468	1467	1466	1465	1464	1463	1462	1461	1460	1459	1458	1457	1456	1455	1454	1453	1452	1451	1450	1449	1448	1447	1446	1445	1444	1443	1442	1441	1440	1439	1438	1437	1436	1435	1434	1433	1432	1431	1430	1429	1428	1427	1426	1425	1424	1423	1422	1421	1420	1419	1418	1417	1416	1415	1414	1413	1412	1411	1410	1409	1408	1407	1406	1405	1404	1403	1402	1401	1400	1399	1398	1397	1396	1395	1394	1393	1392	1391	1390	1389	1388	1387	1386	1385	1384	1383	1382	1381	1380	1379	1378	1377	1376	1375	1374	1373	1372	1371	1370	1369	1368	1367	1366	1365	1364	1363	1362	1361	1360	1359	1358	1357	1356	1355	1354	1353	1352	1351	1350	1349	1348	1347	1346	1345	1344	1343	1342	1341	1340	1339	1338	1337	1336	1335	1334	1333	1332	1331	1330	1329	1328	1327	1326	1325	1324	1323	1322	1321	1320	1319	1318	1317	1316	1315	1314	1313	1312	1311	1310	1309	1308	1307	1306	1305	1304	1303	1302	1301	1300	1299	1298	1297	1296	1295	1294	1293	1292	1291	1290	1289	1288	1287	1286	1285	1284	1283	1282	1281	1280	1279	1278	1277	1276	1275	1274	1273	1272	1271	1270	1269	1268	1267	1266	1265	1264	1263	1262	1261	1260	1259	1258	1257	1256	1255	1254	1253	1252	1251	1250	1249	1248	1247	1246	1245	1244	1243	1242	1241	1240	1239	1238	1237	1236	1235	1234	1233	1232	1231	1230	1229	1228	1227	1226	1225	1224	1223	1222	1221	1220	1219	1218	1217	1216	1215	1214	1213	1212	1211	1210	1209	1208	1207	1206	1205	1204	1203	1202	1201	1200	1199	1198	1197	1196	1195	1194	1193	1192	1191	1190	1189	1188	1187	1186	1185	1184	1183	1182	1181	1180	1179	1178	1177	1176	1175	1174	1173	1172	1171	1170	1169	1168	1167	1166	1165	1164	1163	1162	1161	1160	1159	1158	1157	1156	1155	1154	1153	1152	1151	1150	1149	1148	1147	1146	1145	1144	1143	1142	1141	1140	1139	1138	1137	1136	1135	1134	1133	1132	1131	1130	1129	1128	1127	1126	1125	1124	1123	1122	1121	1120	1119	1118	1117	1116	1115	1114	1113	1112	1111	1110	1109	1108	1107	1106	1105	1104	1103	1102	1101	1100	1099	1098	1097	1096	1095	1094	1093	1092	1091	1090	1089	1088	1087	1086	1085	1084	1083	1082	1081	1080	1079	1078	1077	1076	1075	1074	1073	1072	1071	1070	1069	1068	1067	1066	1065	1064	1063	1062	1061	1060	1059	1058	1057	1056	1055	1054	1053	1052	1051	1050	1049	1048	1047	1046	1045	1044	1043	1042	1041	1040	1039	1038	1037	1036	1035	1034	1033	1032	1031	1030	1029	1028	1027	1026	1025	1024	1023	1022	1021	1020	1019	1018	1017	1016	1015	1014	1013	1012	1011	1010	1009	1008	1007	1006	1005	1004	1003	1002	1001	1000	999	998	997	996	995	994	993	992	991	990	989	988	987	986	985	984	983	982	981	980	979	978	977	976	975	974	973	972	971	970	969	968	967	966	965	964	963	962	961	960	959	958	957	956	955	954	953	952	951	950	949	948	947	946	945	944	943	942	941	940	939	938	937	936	935	934	933	932	931	930	929	928	927	926	925	924	923	922	921	920	919	918	917	916	915	914	913	912	911	910	909	908	907	906	905	904	9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KANSAS STATE TO  
START TOMORROWMeets University of Oklahoma in  
First of a Two-Game Base-  
ball Series at Norman

MANHATTAN, Kan., April 12 (Special)—Kansas State Agricultural College opens its 1923 baseball championship season of the Missouri Valley Conference tomorrow when it plays the first of a two-game series with the University of Oklahoma at Norman.

Coach E. C. Curtiss faces the task of developing an infield from relatively inexperienced material, and of covering good relief pitchers. The team is to win a majority of its games this season. This much was conceded before the practice season opened, and its accuracy as a forecast of the season has become more apparent since then.

Unseasonable weather has hampered the training work and the men have been slow in developing. Not until last week was the Aggie squad reduced to manageable size, 28 of the 44 candidates who answered the call being retained. Usually the members of the varsity squad are selected the last week in March.

Six veterans form the nucleus of the 1923 team. Included in the number are: Capt. L. O. Sinderon '23, catcher and outfielder; L. E. Ernst '24, third baseman; Edward Cunningham '24, pitcher; Nelson Barth '24, outfielder; Glenn Aikens '24, outfielder, and Giles Sullivan '23, utility infielder. Each of these men, with the exception of Sullivan, won letters last year. Sinderon played on the Aggie team in 1917, and has returned to college this year for the first time since his war service ended.

Of the two major problems confronting Curtiss, the development of a pitching staff appears the most difficult. Cunningham was a winning pitcher last year, turning in three victories and two defeats, but he cannot carry through the whole season single-handed. The most promising youngsters out for pitching are Bernard Conroy '25, and H. C. Quantie '25. Both need experience, however, and may be expected to lose some games in the process of seasoning.

Both are right-handers, as is Cunningham. W. H. Hukriede '25, is the only left-hander on the squad. Paul Vohs '23, may come through as a relief pitcher.

Captain Sinderon and C. C. Davidson '23 will probably do the catching. If Davidson proves himself capable of handling the job, Sinderon will be moved to the outfield.

The infield problem is that of developing three good players. Ernst, third baseman, performed well last season, but he is the only letter man on the squad who has played in the first defense line on an Aggie team. Sullivan, a former outfielder, is given promise of becoming a good shortstop, and that position will probably be his. The second and first base positions have not definitely been filled. Burr Swartz '24, a left-hander, is a good batsman. The choice of the first base candidates, B. C. Harter '25, and T. T. Hogan '25 are crowding him closely, however. The most likely-looking second baseman is L. M. Staley '25. John Brown '25 and C. C. Huntington '25 are also trying for the second base. H. G. Webber '24 is a third base candidate, and H. S. Gillman '25 is out for shortstop.

If Sinderon plays the outfield a trio of veterans, including, beside the captain, Barth, Aikens, will be available. The three are especially capable on defense. Other candidates for the outfield are A. E. Bilger '25, S. S. Koller '24, Rex Huey '25, J. H. Parker '24, and W. T. Crockett '24.

The batting strength of the Aggie team will not be above that of the average Missouri Valley Conference team. Sinderon, Aikens, Sullivan, Swartz, and Ernst give promise of placing in the .300 class. Barth is good at drawing bases on balls and uses the bunt effectively in hit-and-run plays. The remainder of the men on the squad have yet to prove their ability to hit opposition pitching. The schedule:

April 13-14—University of Oklahoma at Norman; 15—St. Mary's College at Manhattan; 16-17—University of Missouri at Columbia; 18-19—University of Kansas at Manhattan; 20-21—University of Kansas at Manhattan; 22-23—University of Nebraska at Lincoln; 24-25—University of Kansas at Manhattan.

NAVY WINS GAME AT DEDICATION

ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 12—Playing the first game of the new season at the United States Naval Academy grounds, the United States Naval Academy nine won from the Washington College, 10 to 3, here yesterday. The Navy team overcame a two-run lead of the visitors in the fourth inning and jumped into the lead in the seventh, scoring five runs when Pitcher Bradford Carrington gave four bases on balls and Harris, left fielder, cleared the bases with a home run. The score by innings:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E

Navy.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 3 5

Washington.....1 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 3 7 3

Batteries—Peterson and Zimmerman; Bradford, Carrington and Carrington; Carrington—Aubrey and Hughes. Time—2h.

HARVARD REELECTS WOOD

H. A. Wood '24 was reelected captain of the Harvard varsity gymnastic team for the 1923-24 season at a meeting of the letter men this afternoon. J. R. West '23 is the only member of the team that will be lost by graduation. He was one of the best scorers last season.

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Drawings Made for  
Penn Relay Races

PHILADELPHIA, April 12—Oxford University, which will compete in the two-mile international relay race at the University of Pennsylvania carnival, drew thirteenth place, or near the outside, in the drawings for positions. It was announced today.

In the distance medley relay race, the British athletes were equally unfortunate, as they drew the outside. Oxford drew fifth position in a field of 14 in the sprint medley, if it starts in this event.

Pennsylvania State College drew the pole in the two-mile race, with Boston College, the indoor intercollegiate champions, second and Michigan third, if it starts.

Cornell drew the pole in the sprint medley, with University of Pennsylvania second, and Pennsylvania State third. Holy Cross drew first position in the distance medley with Syracuse second and the United States Naval Academy third.

In the one-mile relay, Redlands of California drew first place, Georgetown drew second position and Yale third.

Cornell drew the honor in the four-mile event, Syracuse second place and Ohio State third.

Other pole winners were University of Virginia in the South Atlantic one-mile relay championship; Georgetown in the freshman race; Phillips Exeter Academy in the one-mile relay preparatory schools; Brookline High School in the one-mile for high schools, Newark (N. J.) Central second and Hamilton Collegiate of Canada, third.

In the Class B relay championships, Holy Cross is in first position, Pittsburgh second and Florida third.

WASHINGTON EVENTS SERIES

PORTSMOUTH, Va., April 12—The exhibition series now stands even with three victories each for the Washington Americans and the Boston Nationals, as the former baseball team defeated the latter in a close game here yesterday, 4 to 3. Marquard, veteran left-handed pitcher of the Braves, made a poor start in the first inning and the visitors scored all four runs for a lead that was never overtaken. Pitcher Mordridge of Washington was in fine form, holding the losers to one hit in six innings. Russell relieved Mordridge in the seventh and Boston almost tied the score on two singles and Catcher O'Neill's home run. The Washington pitchers held the Braves to four hits in the nine innings while their teammates collected eight. The score by innings:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E

Washington.....4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 2 2

Boston.....3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 3 5

Batteries—Mordridge, Russell and Ruel; Marquard, McGinnis and O'Neill. Umpires—Fineran and Ormsby. Time—1h. 45m.

ARMY EASILY WINS GAME, 11 TO 3

WEST POINT, N. Y., April 12—A total of 20 hits was made by the United States Military Academy baseball team in its victory over the College of the City of New York nine here yesterday by the score of 11 to 3.

Of the Army's 20 hits not one was over a single, the only extra-base hit being a double by Catcher Hahn of the losers. Goodman, pitcher for the Army team, was hit safely nine times, but he kept them fairly well scattered. The Army used 12 men, allowing the substitutes some experience after the game was practically won. The score by innings:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E

Army.....11 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 9 4

C. C. U. Y.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 9 4

Batteries—Goodman and Bonner; Hahn, Wilson and Hahn. Umpires—Marshall and Trautz. Time—1h. 55m.

YALE COMES FROM BEHIND

NEW HAVEN, April 12—Scoring two runs in the sixth and seventh innings, Yale University defeated Columbia University, 4 to 3, here yesterday. Columbia started the scoring with a three-run lead in the fourth inning. Pitcher R. W. Pond '25 and T. R. Hartnett '23 held Columbia to three hits, while Yale got eight off of P. B. Price '24, Columbia pitcher. First baseman Gehrig batted well for Columbia, making two of the team's three hits, one being a two-base hit. Pond struck out five of the Columbia batters during the seven innings pitched. The score by innings:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E

Yale.....4 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 3 3 5

Columbia.....0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 3 3 5

Batteries—Pond, Hartnett and Danu; Price and Blattell. Umpires—Johnstone and Swenson. Time—2h. 10m.

CHICAGO TIES SERIES

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., April 12—By winning yesterday's game by a score of 13 to 7, the Chicago White Sox brought their exhibition series with the New York Giants up to a tie at six victories each with one tied game. Robertson of no-hit, no-run fame, and Evers started the scoring with a three-run lead in the fourth inning. Pitcher R. W. Pond '25 and T. R. Hartnett '23 held Columbia to three hits, while Yale got eight off of P. B. Price '24, Columbia pitcher. First baseman Gehrig batted well for Columbia, making two of the team's three hits, one being a two-base hit. Pond struck out five of the Columbia batters during the seven innings pitched. The score by innings:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E

Yale.....4 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 3 3 5

Columbia.....0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 3 3 5

Batteries—Pond, Hartnett and Danu; Price and Blattell. Umpires—Johnstone and Swenson. Time—2h. 10m.

WEST POINT BEATS SYRACUSE

WEST POINT, N. Y., April 12—The United States Military Academy lacrosse team defeated Syracuse University here, yesterday, 3 to 2.

WE carry complete stocks of

FETTER'S FLOWERS

three important things one considers

when buying gloves: Richness of Quality

Serviceability of Material

Ernst Kern Company

DETROIT

The Crown Shop

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Gowns for Every Occasion

Attractively Priced

READY TO WEAR

MADE TO ORDER

WORLD COURT DEPENDS ON LAW,  
NOT POLITICS, SAYS MR. HOOVER

(Continued from Page 1)

But the rejection of one particular device does not mean that America has lost its interest in finding solution.

Whatever the rights or wrongs of these methods or principles, the proposition that we join the Court involves none of them. For the Court relies upon the upbuilding of the processes of justice between nations and upon public opinion for their enforcement. By it we enter into no obligations to use arms or take no commitment that limits our freedom of action. Its purpose lies solely in facilitating the elimination of many of the causes of war before they rise to the threat of them. The sincere devotion to this principle has been traditional with our people. It is not in itself a bone of contention.

To join the International Court upon the terms proposed lies entirely within the confines of this principle, and the objections leveled against other principles and methods of action cannot be justly leveled against it.

Naval Rivalry Removed

America can point with real pride to the accomplishments of the last two years in the practical realization of this ideal of eliminating the causes of war. The greatest of these accomplishments was the Washington Arms Conference. The agreement reached at that conference among the great naval powers effected a great reduction in the armaments of the world. It has returned to a cordiality and helpfulness in their mutual relationships which assures long peace. The causes of war have been eliminated from among them. Again there is progress today in the most important relationship between the American states, dealing with further definite steps that make for real peace and good will.

Court to Avoid Friction

The International Court is to deal in a judicial way with questions which arise under international treaties, and under established international law; to provide a place where judgment may be given on a basis of established law, and to settle the questions of the settlement of which there has hitherto been no process except negotiation or their resort to arbitration. And the process of the past, it has been this process of direct negotiation which, beginning calmly enough, has generated friction, friction that has led to distrust, distrust to hate, and finally hate has led to danger and sometimes to war.

It was the first step of organized society that men of good will perceived that in issues between individuals the process of direct negotiation contained the seeds of peace and order in the world, not only to the parties at issue, but involving others; and it was from instinctive foresight of this violence that grew the law and the system of many thousand years' standing.

Underlying all civil law is the essence of justice, the sincere realization of which is to assure its administration. The great body of law has been the slow growth of experience and enlightenment, the product of a great process of upbuilding. For while the courts deal with law and equity, yet in the multitude of cases they perfect the law, and thus enlarge the area of administered justice.

American Handwork Seen

America has long contended for the extension of this idea between nations, as the most vital necessity for the growth of peace and order in the world. This step is born of centuries of human experience. It is no experiment. The court as constituted today is to a large degree the product of American thought and the handwork of American men of both parties for we were well represented in its formulation.

The principle of elimination of the causes of war and its advancement by arbitral and judicial processes of settlement of a large area of disputes is a long established principle of the Republic. President McKinley, through Secretary Hay, instructed the American delegates to the first Hague Conference to propose an international court of peace.

President Roosevelt, through Secretary Root, again instructed the American delegates to the second Hague Conference to endeavor to bring about a transformation of the Hague tribunal into a definite international court of justice. The President in the last election pledged the party to consummate this idea. The President strongly supported it in the last campaign.

Heavy Quality Costs No More

Than the Commonplace!

D.J. Healy shoes

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Himelhochs

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At Home

In our new store, with a more than ever complete array of distinguished springtime apparel.

Klines

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Swagger Top Coats

Just what your Spring

Wardrobe needs for

Sports and Every Day

wear.

\$25

are had. Let us admit frankly that there are among our people many thousands, perhaps hundreds of thousands, who, as regards the phrase "League of Nations" are still under the tyranny of emotions associated with that phrase during the political controversy of the last four years.

It is unhappily true that in such controversies, no phrase is given an odium which disturbs the orderly march of entirely dissociated ideas. What they will willingly assent to as a thing standing by itself, they shrink from merely because it has association with a phrase. There are a few people who apparently maintain an open mind on international co-operation by rearrangement of their prejudices.

The court is already in existence. It is largely the handwork of American thought and American hands. For us to insist upon its being torn down and re-erected just because it was created by a conference called by the League (in which Americans took part) is one of the most unseemly suggestions of national selfishness that can be conceived.

Law Processes to Rule

The security that such organized process of law can give to international life is great, far beyond the upbuilding of international law itself. The duties of internal opinion in nations of racial prejudices that threaten the political life of every statesman, contribute far more than people realize to the maintenance of international relations. It is through the growth of law that replacement of might must be established.

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BUSINESS MEN WANT AMERICA  
TO ENTER LEAGUE OF NATIONSStraw Vote Conducted by National Economic Group Also  
Approves World Court and Ruhr Occupation

Support of the entrance with reservations of the United States into the League of Nations, almost unanimous endorsement of American participation in the Permanent Court of International Justice, and more than two to one approval of the French occupation of the Ruhr, are results of a vote obtained in a referendum on eight international questions put to the members of the national council of the National Economic League.

The questionnaire was sent out in an attempt to obtain a "straw" vote on the sentiment of individuals of all shades of opinion and walks of life. The council of the League, made up of 3000 members nominated and elected by preferential ballot in each State, by its vote, seeks to "create an informed and disinterested leadership for public opinion—a leadership that is free from partisan bias or class interest, and that will be accepted as representing the best thought of this country."

71 Per Cent for Affiliation

The members of the executive council of the league are Frank A. Vanderlip, Roger W. Babson, John Hays Hammond, A. Lawrence Lowell, Nicholas Murray Butler, George B. Cortelyou, Frank O. Lowden, Lindley M. Garrison, Edward A. Filene and George W. Wickersham.

The first question asked was whether the United States should enter the League of Nations with such reservations as are acceptable to the Government. On this there were 890 affirmative votes, constituting 71 per cent of those cast; 327 negative votes, or 26 per cent, and 41 votes cast blank or with specific qualifications.

On the question of whether the United States should join in supporting the Permanent Court of International Justice, the vote was 1173 to 51 in favor, with 34 reserving decision. Participation by the United States in the work of the International Labor Organization was favored by a vote of 754 to 367, with 137 indefinite votes. There were 937 votes cast in favor of the United States' promoting the holding of an international economic conference to consider reparations and interrelated debts, with 237 negative votes and 84 uncertain.

Close Ballot on Debt Scaling

The closest division of sentiment on the question of whether the United States should negotiate with the Allied Powers for a scaling down of the war debts owed the United States, as a part of a general program of international economic adjustment. The vote was 625 in favor, 477 against and 158 uncertain. The greatest unanimity is found in the vote of

ST. LOUIS BEATS DETROIT

SHEFFIELD, Ala., April 12—A 9-to-1 victory was scored by the St. Louis Cardinals over the Detroit Tigers in their exhibition game here yesterday. The winners did some heavy batting against Pilette and Moore, getting safe hits. They also felled perfectly. Detroit made only seven hits off Haines, who pitched the entire game for the Cardinals, holding the Detroit sluggers to seven hits.

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NEWNESS

in HATS

PAINT THE

Indestructible

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Silk-Tone

"The peer of all flat paints"

For use in

The Home, The Office, The Church

We carry a full line of

INDESTRUCTIBLE

PAINT CO.'S PRODUCTS

THE T. B. RAYL CO.

Hardware

9 Grand River East, DETROIT, MICH.

Announcing Advance

Spring

Footwear

for Men, Women and Children

Woodward and Adams

DETROIT

Authentic Modes in

New Sport Clothes

We are featuring a very interesting showing of the new

styles and materials in sports clothes for Spring. Smartly cut

and patterned coats, dresses, skirts, sweaters, etc., in a very wide

variety and at very moderate prices.

The Rollins Co.

THIRTY-SIX ADAMS AVE., WEST, DETROIT, MICH.

On Grand Circus Park

Smart Fur Chokers

In Your Own Fashionable Color

Furs with gray predominating and others with brown.

Made of the finest pelts with soft, silky furs, in the

long and short animal scarfs.

Included are baum marten, squirrel, wolf, fox in various

shades, at prices ranging from \$15 for a squirrel choker



## OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

## The Funny Man Tells a Story

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IT WAS a warm day, one of those unexpected days when it feels like summer, but you know it isn't, and there is not much fun doing anything lively because you are not dressed for summer, and your mother thinks it is not time to put on your summer clothes. There is no snow for your sled, and it is too early to get out your wheelbarrow. If you play in the yard, you get mud on your shoes and track it all over the hall when you come in; and, if you play in the house, it seems a silly thing to do when it is so warm out of doors.

Betsy sat on the front steps of her father's house, which was not in the house nor yet in the yard, and explained to Betsy Junior that she might leave her sweater unbuttoned but must not take it off, to which Betsy Junior said nothing at all, but smiled sweetly. When Betsy put her down, Betsy Junior fell over on her back and went sound asleep. The trouble with Betsy Junior as a companion was that she never did anything for herself except smile and go to sleep, and never said anything except: "Mama," and then only when you squeezed her in the right place; and, although Betsy loved Betsy Junior, she sometimes wished that she had a little more imagination. But dolls are dear, and you have to make the best of them. Peter, the stuffed elephant, also stood on the steps and stared at the muddy road with his button eyes, but Peter looked as though he had even less imagination than Betsy Junior. Altogether it was a dull morning, and presently Betsy saw the Funny Man far down the road, coming from the direction of the Public Library, and then she felt that something interesting might happen.

The Funny Man approached steadily. First he was very small, like a toy man walking along and swinging a cane, and then he got to be as big as a boy, and then he got to be as big as himself, and saw Betsy. He turned in at the gate and came up the gravel path.

"Good morning, Madam," said the Funny Man, making Betsy a polite bow. "Good morning, Peter. The dear child, I see, is asleep. Well, what shall we do next?"

"You tell me a story," said Betsy. "Please."

"All right," said the Funny Man, sitting down sociably on the steps. "This is a very cold morning."

"I don't mean that kind of a story," said Betsy. "I mean a story about a giant."

"If I tell you a story about a giant," said the Funny Man, "you must agree beforehand not to believe a word of it."

"I won't believe it a bit," agreed Betsy. "It will be all made up."

"Once upon a time," began the Funny Man, "when Peter, here beside me, was a baby stuffed elephant, there was a giant who lived in a peanut shell."

"A giant couldn't live in a peanut shell," said Betsy. "He'd be too big, and a peanut shell would be too little."

"He was that kind of a giant," explained the Funny Man. "When he wished to be big, he swelled up and he swelled up and he swelled up, and he stretched out and he stretched out and he stretched out until he was bigger than a tree. He could be any size of a giant he wanted to. And when he wished to be little, he shrank and he shrank and he shrank until he was so small that you couldn't have seen him without your magnifying glass. And so did his clothes. When he was big, he called himself Mr. Thomas Toddles, and when he was little he called himself Mr. Willie Wee."

"I never heard of a giant like that," said Betsy.

"Very likely not," said the Funny Man, "but it's quite convenient."

His eyes were blue.  
His hair was red.  
He curled it when  
He went to bed.  
And when he paid  
His social calls,  
He always wore  
His overall.

"I think that's a very funny giant," said Betsy. "Why did he live in a peanut shell?"

"Somebody had thrown a peanut shell away," said the Funny Man, "and Thomas Toddles saw it, and thought it was a shame to waste a perfectly good peanut shell. So he wished himself small enough to carry it to a shady place under a wall, and wished himself small enough to live in it, and had doors and windows and partitions and stairs and closets made in it, and put in modern plumbing, and had Willie Wee, Esquire, printed on the front door, and there was a very fine house."

"Did he have a housekeeper?" asked Betsy.

"Yes," said the Funny Man. "He hired an ant named Jane—Ant Jane, he used to call her—to keep house for him."

"What did he do next?" asked Betsy.

"Willie Wee lived in the peanut shell a long, long time," said the Funny Man, "and Ant Jane kept house for him. And then one day, when Thomas Toddles was out making social calls on other giants, somebody came along and cut down the tree."

"What tree?" asked Betsy.

"Didn't I tell you about the tree?" said the Funny Man. "It was a fine big peppermint tree that grew by the wall right over the peanut shell. That was how Thomas Toddles knew where he lived, when he came home from his social visits. But you see, when somebody had cut down the peppermint tree, Thomas Toddles didn't know where to stop and wish himself little."

Poor Thomas couldn't find his tree. And he was worried. As could be.

He got quite small. Like a way too big. And he went away.

He hunted all one summer day. And then he got big. And he went away.

"It's gone!" said he. "I might as well go get myself. Another shell."

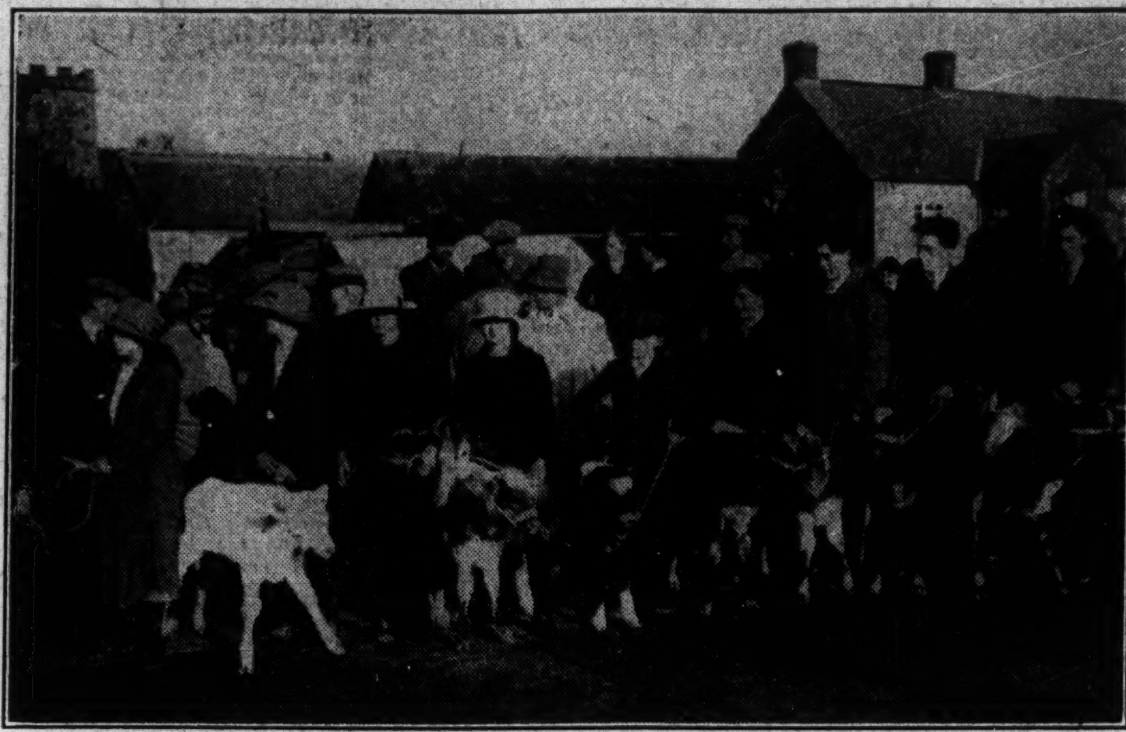
"And what did he do then?" asked Betsy.

"He bought a bag of peanuts for 10 cents," said the Funny Man, "and ate the peanuts, and took one of the shells, and put in modern plumbing, and hired another ant, who was named Susan, and they lived happily ever after."

"And what happened to Ant Jane?" asked Betsy.

"When Willie Wee didn't come back," said the Funny Man, "Ant Jane took in boarders, and they lived happily ever after, too."

RALPH BERGENGREN.



The Distribution of Calves at a Young Farmers' Club

## Young Farmers in the Making

EIGHT boys and girls, belonging to "Young Farmers" clubs in England, are starting, in April, for a tour of some farms of Canada. They will visit the "Young Farmers" clubs in Canada, and for three months will learn farming at one of the agricultural colleges. Altogether, they will be away for about eight months, and will see Niagara Falls, the Rocky Mountains and many things that boys and girls want to see in Canada. Of course, nearly all the 600 "Young Farmers" in England wanted to go on this tour, so a competition was held and the boys and girls who showed that they knew most about farming were chosen to go.

Thirty "Young Farmers," all about 14 years old, came to the Ideal Home Exhibition at Olympia, London, for this competition. They brought their cows and pigs, their rabbits and bees from Wales and Devon, Cheshire and Yorkshire, and other parts of Britain. The girl-farmers looked after cows and pigs, and the boys were in charge of rabbits and chickens; but that was because, in the villages from which these boys came, there were only rabbit or poultry clubs.

The tallest boy in England was looking after rabbits. His rabbit brings the dish which holds its food to the door of the hutch when it is empty. A Bradford boy said that his rabbit turns the empty tin upside down! Both their rabbits come when they are whistled for.

The girl was in charge of 12 pigs at the exhibition; they had a bedroom, as well as a living-room, and went up a stair to bed. The stair was not very wide, and, if an especially fat pig met another coming down, they looked as if they would stick in the middle! There are usually 20 boys and girls in a pig-club, and they each have a pig given to them. They look after it for six months, when it is sold and the club is paid back. If there is any money over, it belongs to the pig-keepers. One girl had two cows and a calf of her own. Another was in charge of the baby-things of the exhibition—a nest of ducks which had just been hatched. A 14-year-old boy, who works on a farm in Hertfordshire, knows a great deal about bees, for he watches them working and making honey, and he listens carefully at the Bee Club, at Welwyn Garden City, when someone who knows more than he does comes to

## Firescape

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

See the fire flicker and flare!  
Like waves heaped high they toss and tear.  
The flames, the flames that blaze and blaze.  
Hear the fire crackle and roar,  
Like the sea that beats on the rocky shore!  
Like spray that splashes in sparkles and flashes,  
The flames of fire leap and soar.  
Watch the fire, ebbing low,  
Like the tide at sundown in outward flow;  
Like the pebbly beach all ruddy glow,  
Gleam the embers a-blowy-blow.

MARGARET LLOYD.

## CAMPS

**THE WHITE MOUNTAIN CAMPS**  
TAMWORTH, N. H.  
In a most beautiful part of the White Mountains  
**CAMP CHOCORUA** for Boys  
**CAMP LARCOM** for Girls  
**VRAIMONT AND GLAD-HILL** for Adults  
Separate camps, on adjoining properties, under one Director. First-class equipment. All the usual and some unusual features. 22d season. Write for booklet.  
S. G. DAVIDSON, A. M., Litt. D., Director

## THE TWO IDEAL CAMPS

**CAMP NEWFOUND**  
(For Girls of All Ages)  
8th Season

**CAMP ROPIOA**  
(For Boys of All Ages)

The Boston Sunday Herald of Aug. 14, 1921, in an illustrated article describing the "Maine Camp," said: "I liked Camp Newfoundland, with its simple life, its wholesome welcome and its delightful atmosphere—there is something different about this camp."

Expressing Our Standard of Thought:  
*Reflection of Perfection Is Our Aim*

Mrs. W. K. HORTON, Director  
Ridgewood, N. J.

GEORGE A. STANLEY, Director  
Ridgewood, N. J.

Nearly two hundred acres of woodland, fields and beach.  
One mile of shore.

ON LONG LAKE, HARRISON, MAINE  
In the White Mountain Region.

## The First Postage Stamps

THIS time, a hundred years ago, there were no postage stamps at all and perhaps you would like to know how it was that they first came to be used.

In those days, in England at least, anyone wanting to write to anyone else had to take the letter to the post office and post it and, when it reached the person to whom it was addressed, he, and not the person who had written it, had to pay the postage. There was no stamp on it, just a record of the amount which had to be given to the postman who would not leave the letter until he received the money. A few fortunate persons, members of Parliament, for instance, were allowed to send letters free of charge. All they had to do was to sign their name on the outside. This they could do for as many as ten letters a day, and fifteen free letters a day could be received by them. Those who knew of these privileged persons used to take their letters to them and get them to sign them on the outside and so save paying for them.

About 80 years ago, an Englishman, named Rowland Hill, proposed to his Government that all this should be changed, showing a plan he had made which was a much better arrangement for sending letters. His advice was taken and the system of Penny Postage was adopted in England; and, when people in other places saw how well it worked, they established it in their countries, too. According to this scheme, a great many changes were made and one of them was that the sender of the letter had to pay for it instead of, as before, the person who received it. The postman had no longer to ask for the money when he brought it to the house. Nobody was able to send letters for nothing, all having to be paid for when posted.

So then, you see, people began to want stamps. Something was required to show that proper payment had already been made. They first thought of having what they called covers, or envelopes. People were to buy them, put their letters inside and then it would be all right. Some of these envelopes are still in existence. They have a picture on them, designed by an artist, named Mulready, and Mulready envelopes are so rare that anyone having one in his stamp collection is a fortunate person. But they were not popular and so stamps, such as we use now, were introduced. They were intended as labels first of all and, when they were made to stick on, people made fun of them; but the new arrangement was such an improvement upon the old, that, before long, everybody was only too glad to use them.

The new stamps were considered interesting, especially those which

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came from foreign countries and people soon began to collect them. The only way was to beg from anyone who got letters from abroad; and clerks, in firms with many foreign correspondents, used to congregate in one part of London at given times and sell their stamps to anyone who wanted them. King George of England is an enthusiastic collector and has a large number of foreign stamps. But the largest collection in the world is in France, and perhaps the next best is that in the British Museum, in London, which anyone may study to his satisfaction.

## Hidden Newspapers

In each of the following sentences is an often-used name of a newspaper, the letters spelling each being in their correct order.

1. The majesty of the Himalayas is unequalled.
2. As he looked up ostriches (a dozen of them) were running toward him.
3. I told her Alderman Brackett would advise her what to do.
4. John started at 11:30 for Laurel St. arriving there at 12:15.
5. As Harry dropped the bun I only tried to save it for him.
6. I was surprised to find my time so nearly gone.
7. Do you notice that Helen and Florence are cordial always in their greeting?
8. The depression proved to be a glen of great beauty.
9. The jewels were sent in elegant caskets.
10. John says he is looking for a new situation.

The key to the puzzles which ran on this page for March 23, Hidden Magazines and Heavenly Bodies, are as follows:

Magazines: Life, Asia, Motor, Dial, Bookman.  
Heavenly Bodies: Sun, Moon, Star, Planet, Comet.

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## A Windy Story

DAVID and Ellen were in the schoolroom, doing geography. Mademoiselle sat by a window, with the book held stiffly in front of her.

Outside, the March wind roared round the house. By and by, it found a chink in the schoolroom window and rushed in to flutter the pages of Ellen's book. She looked at David and said: "Kites" with her lips. David grinned and said: "March Hill." Then they went on saying, "on the East by the Atlantic Ocean, on the West by the Pacific Ocean," till Mademoiselle closed her book and said: "Allons, mes enfants, that is enough for today."

"Merci, Mademoiselle," said David and Ellen and skipped out of the room.

Three minutes later they were climbing March Hill, with a kite under each arm. Ellen's was blue and David's was red. They climbed till their house looked like a dot in the valley and the horses, feeding in the pasture, like ants. The top of the hill was the windiest spot of all. The children blew about so lightly that they finally put stones in their pockets to anchor them to the ground. The kites sailed away, higher and higher, and they held the strings with all their might.

"This wind blows my voice away," shouted David.

"And my skirts," laughed Ellen. "Look, David, my kite is like a blue bird."

"And mine like the scarlet tanager that built in our elm," said David. "The wind blew hard on the kites and they sang shrill, windy songs, Ellen thought hers sang:

I fly, fly, fly  
Higher than high.

And David whistled a tune and then sang:

"This must be the north wind. I never felt such a strong one before," said David.

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## EDUCATIONAL

## Ohio Head Sees No Enrollment Restriction for State University

Columbus, Ohio  
Special Correspondence  
**R**ESTRICTION of enrollment in institutions of higher learning will, under present laws governing admission to state-supported colleges and universities, have to be confined to those which are privately fostered, President William Orley Thompson of Ohio State University said in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. President Thompson is of the opinion that it is the destiny of state-controlled universities, such as Ohio State University, to take care of the general majority of candidates for higher education, leaving specialization to privately-owned schools which can enforce any program of restriction they wish.

"Obviously, under present laws, which require only that certain requirements as to high school certificates be complied with," said President Thompson, "Ohio State University cannot restrict its enrollment. The State makes it possible for high school graduates to enter the university, to enter the university. Unless and until the statutes are changed, restriction is out of the question. And it does not seem probable that any prerequisites for entrance will be fixed by the legislature which cannot be met with the general run of secondary school students."

"Oberlin College may say, as it does, that it will not take more than 1000 students; that instructing that maximum number is the contribution that college can best make to the work of education in Ohio. Other privately-supported schools can fix, if they will, any sort of barrier to enrollment. And this is true throughout the country, of course, just as it is true that the state-supported institutions are governed by laws which allow almost unlimited enrollment. The movement for a state university in Massachusetts, approved by President A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard and Alexander Melikojohn, president of Amherst, is a recognition of the ever-increasing need for such universities. They have a task to perform just as in private colleges there are a variety of tasks to be performed and ends to be served. Since it is impossible to restrict enrollment in state-supported institutions of higher learning, the only alternative is to provide facilities and facilities adequate to the increasing enrollment. The case is very simple in view of existing laws."

Ohio State University's enrollment is increasing rapidly each year, and with about 7500 students now, 15,000 are looked for in the next decade. The university asked for \$9,306,485 for the next two years in the budget submitted to the State, but this was trimmed to \$6,524,303 by the finance committee of the House of Representatives. The university will get \$1,628,000 for new buildings.

## The Observatory

ONE more indication of a growing internationalism in education is contained in the announcement of what it is proposed to do with the \$1,000,000 which the newly-formed International Education Board has given to Teachers College of Columbia University. In appropriating this substantial amount for the support and development of the college's work with the students of education from foreign countries and for the study of educational problems in the countries from which they come, the board embraces an enviable opportunity to help the United States to be of unique service to nearly all the civilized nations.

Among the many students of Teachers College this year there are some 300 men and women who have come from the four corners of the earth with the idea of securing a training which will fit them to be teachers in their native lands. When they return they will be interpreters of America to the world. While their primary purpose at the moment is to secure a knowledge of educational theory and technique, they can hardly help forming definite impressions of America and its people—impressions which they will take back with them to convey, in one way or another, to the thousands of pupils who will later come under their influence. Can there be any question of the validity of the suggestion that the more favorable these impressions are the greater will be the effect of the United States in the world?

But, of course, it is not for purposes of propaganda that this new fund is created. Rather it is with the idea of opening larger opportunities to foreign students and of acknowledging the obligation owed to those who come to America for instruction. There is, too, implied recognition of the fact that for the United States it is not a case of giving everything and receiving nothing. In the arrangement this country will be learning as well as teaching. Some features of educational administration are much more highly developed abroad than they are in the United States, and there is likely to be profit to America in studying, for example, the agricultural schools of Denmark and the vocational schools of Germany, and in having its own students come in close contact with students who are the products of the sound elementary training which is given in the schools of England, France and several other European countries.

For many of the foreign students already enrolled in Teachers College the scholarships now to be offered will prove a real boon. Most of them are sent to America by their governments and receive a fixed stipend, but because of the difference in the cost of living in their home countries and in New York City the amount annually allotted seldom covers more than their expenses for tuition and board and room. With scholarships now available they will be able to live in greater comfort and will no longer be under the necessity of doing outside work to add to their income.

The investigation of educational conditions abroad would also have valuable results. Entirely aside from the light which the compilation of information is likely to shed on our own problems, there is the consideration that a more definite knowledge of conditions in other countries will enable the college to so adjust its courses that they will more clearly meet the needs of the students from those countries.

Notwithstanding the fact that it was compelled to close the famous Carlisle School and send the students elsewhere, the Department of the Interior is now offering education to more American Indians than ever before in history. By enlargement of existing institutions, particularly those in the southwest, and by the transformation of the Fort Apache Military Post into the Theodore Roosevelt School, accommodations are now provided for nearly 70,000 pupils, representing all the existing tribes. With the problem of facilities settled, for the time being, at least, the task to which the department must next address itself is the matter of finding enough trained teachers for the greatly increased enrollment. At the moment there is especial demand for men competent to give instruction in agriculture, and, at least, the Indians are taking a great liking. Because so many of the pupils live in the arid sections of the country, the agricultural courses must put emphasis

on irrigation methods. For this reason not all graduates of agricultural colleges can meet the department's requirements.

Difficult as most educators find it to agree with Dr. Pritchett in his contention that the public schools are costing too much money and that some subjects should be dropped from the curriculum, there will be little quarrel with the later statement by the president of the Carnegie Foundation to the effect that there is insistent need for a course in the schools which will help young Americans to understand the problems upon which they will some day be called upon to vote. Indeed, the current movement for teaching history backward gains much of its impetus from the fact that it is held to be more important, in these days of complicated international relations, for children to know what is happening in the world at present than it is for them to know what happened centuries and centuries ago.

## Nation-Wide Test to Learn Children's Artistic Impulse

Baltimore, Md.  
Special Correspondence  
**A** TEST to learn the natural artistic impulse of children between the ages of 4 and 8 years, has just been completed by Miss Stella McCarty of Goucher College, chairman of the Kindergarten Club of Baltimore.

The work required three years, and no fewer than 40,000 drawings from all parts of the country were submitted. The drawings included 900 different subjects. There were some who drew Hell and the Devil, and others pictured God and angels. Many drew animals, wild and domestic, characters from history, literature and the movies, including Charlie Chaplin, Mary Pickford, "Doug" and others that had made an impression on the little minds as personages in the limelight. A great majority drew human beings, showing none of the reluctance of children later when their critical sense tells them how difficult is this subject. Next to humans came home dwellings, and in this connection children of apartment houses seemed to have the same idealized idea of home as those in suburban cottages or in the country. Home to most of them was a place with sloping roof, dormer windows, a porch of some kind and a chimney emitting smoke. Girls were the ones who seemed most successful at creation of this kind. The girls also showed a tendency to draw babies, rather than adults, furniture and small objects. Boys, with a grander sweep, went in for big buildings, things patriotic, flags, adult men in vigorous action, mechanical devices and the more elaborate toys.

At 4 the children were found to have practically no sense of proportion, and at 8 about one-fourth of them had developed it. Only one-eighth of the drawings showed perspective. The 4-year-olds drew all faces rather than profiles, but at 8 they drew more profiles, possibly indicating that at that age they made more critical studies of faces that were not turned full upon them. Many made combinations of full face and profile, giving freakish locations for eyes and noses.

Throughout the whole country the ORREA-WASKA SCHOOL OF DANCING, Mrs. ORREA-WASKA, DIRECTOR (L'Académie des Ballets de Paris de Paris), Russian-Ballet-Toe-Classical Dancing, Professional and Children's Classes Daily, Expert Instruction in Modern Ballroom Dancing, STUDIO: 507-400, Music-Art Bldg., 233 South Broadway, Los Angeles, Calif. Telephone 521-131.

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found the heartiest willingness to cooperate in her research work. A more intensive study is to be made of the pictures and from them it is believed that some definite conclusions can be reached as to methods of teaching children to observe as well as to record on paper what they have observed. The choice of subjects in this test was left to the children's own impulse.

## School Benefits Advertised by City School Committee

Leeds, England  
Special Correspondence  
**T**HE education committee of the city of Leeds is not content with a complete and well-organized scheme of educational facilities for its young citizens but is also taking the step of advertising its benefits. It has issued a number of pamphlets showing the comprehensive system of scholarships which enable the fortunate youth of the city to advance the results of an inquiry into the universities and great technical colleges of the country, and thence into important branches of professional, industrial and commercial life.

A unique feature of these propaganda pamphlets is the insertion of a paragraph which is of interest to the parents of the city in which it is published. In order to bring home to parents the ultimate value to their children of any sacrifice they may make in order to procure for them a secondary education the results of an inquiry into the careers of some 10,000 people who have been successful in various spheres of work have been tabulated, and the following conclusions drawn:

That a boy with the training only of the primary school had one chance of success in nine thousand;  
That a boy with the training of a secondary school had one chance in four hundred; that is, he had twenty-two times the opportunity of the boy who stopped at the end of the primary school; and  
That a college education gave one chance in forty; in other words, the chances of success of a university-trained young man are ten times those of the secondary-trained boy, and two hundred and twenty times those of the boy whose education stops with the primary school.

The pamphlets point out that few children can hope to occupy important positions in the great industrial concerns of the city or to rise to positions of responsibility in commercial life without a secondary school education. At the same time the higher aspect is not forgotten, for stress is laid upon the fact that "apart from the business side of the question every child is the better for a secondary education. A broad education tends to widen the interests of the children and to afford them opportunities of profitable recreation which are denied to those who have not had the advantage of a good education."

## School Pictures

London, England  
Special Correspondence  
**S**CHOOL pictures, a subject of national importance, is still exercising the education committee of the London County Council. The subcommittee formed to deal with the question has issued findings which are that British firms of publishers wish to be advised and guided as to the type of picture required by educational authorities. There are few things in the equipment of schools which teachers need more than pictures. And for their guidance Messrs. Philip & Tacey have now made a comprehensive catalogue of those at present on the market. The range of the pictures covers nursery rhymes, historical subjects, geography, nature and reproductions from the old masters. Being illustrated it will largely help teachers to choose those pictures suitable to their requirements. Works by Hassell, Cecil Aldin, Jessie Wilcox Smith, Heywood Sumner, E. J. Deltoid and others in varying simplified styles, illustrating Robert Louis Stevenson, J. M. Barrie and that greatest of all poets, nature herself. The catalogue is well chosen on the whole, though a few indifferent things have crept in. But it is doubtful whether any artist is a grown-up one can produce pictures of such force and beauty of particular appeal to children as those made by the pupils of Professor Cizek's school in Vienna. It is not generally known that many of these so near the heart and point of view of the child have been reproduced, and it is only necessary for those teachers who know these remarkable pictures to become aware that they are obtainable for them to avail themselves of acquiring conceptions entirely in tune with the outlook and ideas of their little charges.

**In the Scandinavian Countries**  
The Scandinavian countries affiliated to the federation—Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Finland—offer, on the other hand, entirely opposite problems. For in these countries the position of women is so good, and they receive such impartial treatment in the mixed universities, that the importance of group action is chiefly considered from the point of view of the technicians and professionals of the international co-operation and traveling and scholarship facilities. The Norwegian federation, which has a membership of about 100, has the privilege of being presided over by Prof. Dr. Kristine Bonnevie, Norway's most celebrated woman scientist.

The Federation of Indian University Women is, as yet, the only representative in the union of Eastern women and higher education. It admits as members all women holding the degree of any recognized Indian university, and branches in Bombay, Calcutta and Orissa. Though young body, the Indian federation has a very good record of social service to its credit. Emancipation is comparatively new for Eastern women, but the example of India has already fired enthusiasm among Chinese and Japanese university women, so that an increase in the number of Eastern federations is merely a matter of time. Apart from the provision of inter-

## International University Women

London, England  
Special Correspondence

**T**HE rapid development of the International Federation of University Women, founded in 1919 by university women of the United States, Great Britain and Canada is a healthy indication not only of the progress of the women's movement among the higher branches of women's education, but also of the tendency to world co-operation which is so prominent a feature of the present day.

Two biennial conferences have already been held, the first in terms, 1922-23, at the Bedford College, London, in July, 1922. It is hoped to hold the third conference, in 1924, in one of the Scandinavian countries. The council of the International Federation, which has for its president Prof. Comstock, spouse of the president of the British Federation of University Women, assembles annually in different countries, and this year will meet in London.

University women of 17 countries are now formally affiliated to the International Federation. Of these countries the United States has the largest membership, amounting to over 15,000, comprising an amalgamation of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae and the Southern Association of College Women, and is presided over by Miss G. M. Comstock, dean of Smith College, Northampton, Mass.

## The British Federation

The numerical strength of the British federation is about 1500, its international work being carried on by a committee on international relations, under the chairmanship of Prof. Winifred Cullis. The British federation has already awarded a fellowship of the value of £300 for the year 1922-23 to a distinguished Swedish archaeologist, Dr. Hanna Rydh, who is spending the allotted period working in France. The American association is offering a fellowship of the same kind on similar terms.

Of the Latin countries affiliated to the international federation, France leads the way with a membership of about 1200. In Spain, where higher education is no longer denied to women and an increasing number are entering the universities, the federation has a membership of about 300, but in Italy, strangely enough, where, for many years past, women have obtained access to the universities, the membership is only about 200.

The difficulties of organizing university women in the Latin countries are chiefly the result of less than the instinctive preference for individual rather than group activity. The prospect of danger to certain national interests in each of these countries, however, is rousing the women to realize the need for combined action. In Spain university women are experiencing considerable difficulty in finding professional openings. In Italy the rights of women in the universities are being seriously menaced by proposed reforms in educational legislation, while French women teachers are now combining to demand identical courses of study and examinations for both sexes, and equal pay for men and women teachers.

There is also envisaged a course of "applied drawing"—illustrations, artistic publicity, commercial designs, etc., with all the techniques. The pupils would be sent for a sojourn in the Ecole Estienne (the printing school) where they would execute and see executed their own designs; in the Ecole Boule (furniture making school), etc. Moreover, many of the great technicians and professionals of France will deliver lectures either at the school or in their own factories and workshops.

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What the school does for the young men, it does in a certain measure for their families. The parents are invited to attend lectures given in the

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## To Train True Artisans, Is Purpose of New Applied Arts School in Paris

Paris, France  
Special Correspondence

**P**ARIS has recently opened a Municipal School of Applied Arts. The building is new. So is the plan of studies—so far at least as we call a novelty a return to forgotten traditions. For the purpose of this school is to train true "artisans"—and the resurrection of this fine old word is itself a whole program. If the word "artisan" sounds almost obsolete it is because the concept it expresses has itself vanished. Artisan was taken as synonymous of workman. But the artisan is both an artist and a workman. The habit of repeating the same gestures may favor the task of the workman, but it kills the creative faculty of an artisan.

The director of the new school is the inspector, M. Adrien Bruneau, the promoter of the teaching of drawing by the film, a man rich in novel ideas. The professors are chosen from among the great masters in applied art. M. Paul Foliot, the well-known furniture maker, is entrusted with the task of forming future professors. And the most prominent artisans will teach the pupils the craft of the silversmith, of jewelry, of stone and wood carving, of fancy turnery, of furniture designing and decorative composition.

## The First-Year Courses

During the first year all the courses are to be on general matters—drawing being the outstanding feature. During the first and second year an architect will explain, very simply, the drawing of construction, the great laws of building, and will analyze the diverse styles, and talk about materials. At the end of the first year the pupils will have the choice of three different "ateliers," or courses. There will be 12 workshops where nothing will be lacking. Kilns for ceramics and lathes will take the place of decoration on the wall. The pupils will use lathes and kilns for the execution of his own designs. During the second, third and fourth years the time spent in the ateliers will grow longer and longer and will in fact last all the afternoon at the end of the studies. The general courses will at that time be reduced to drawing, decorative composition, and modeling.

There is also envisaged a course of "applied drawing"—illustrations, artistic publicity, commercial designs, etc., with all the techniques. The pupils would be sent for a sojourn in the Ecole Estienne (the printing school) where they would execute and see executed their own designs; in the Ecole Boule (furniture making school), etc. Moreover, many of the great technicians and professionals of France will deliver lectures either at the school or in their own factories and workshops.

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## Humanizing Knowledge by the Problem Method

Fayetteville, Arkansas  
Special Correspondence

**O**NE of the most effective methods of developing an interest in contemporary problems, social, political, and economic, is through the study of geography where the problem method is used. The problems are human, related to the activities of a particular people. The relationship existing between the activities and the climate, topography and relief are emphasized in this course in geography at the University High School at the University of Arkansas.

The work started with a problem about why the eclipse expedition was going to Australia. The problem came from one of the students on the first day the class met. What are the difficulties they will meet with and where will the instruments be located? What are the physical features in the area of location? What are the routes taken by expeditions to get there? What are the educational, social, and economic conditions in Australia? How much trade does the United States do with Australia? Such problems were raised by the students and answered by the teacher. The relationship existing between the activities and the climate, topography and relief are emphasized in this course in geography at the University High School at the University of Arkansas.

## A Widening Field of Problems

These problems raised other problems in the minds of the students, the teacher acting as a guide, a director to sources of material and to correlating this material with history, economics, government, and sociology. The growth of modern industrialism is studied through problems dealing with the distribution of oil, coal, and iron. Where are the oil fields of the world, and what countries are they controlled by? What countries are producing the most oil? Are vegetable oils being used in combustion engines? How is crude oil refined? How much coal and iron does Germany produce and where are the fields located? Where are the iron and coal fields of Japan and China? Where does Italy get her supply of coal and iron? Problems of this kind keep the student in constant contact with world problems. He is in the current of present day thought. These are the problems the student will confront as a citizen.

## Develops Open-Mindedness

Taking the student away from the school textbook and having him follow current periodicals is developing a broad point of view and open-mindedness. There can be very little dogmatic teaching in this way. The work is accompanied by lantern slides, maps, motion pictures, and manufactured products and raw material from various industries. The laboratory is equipped with a portable motion picture machine and two projection lanterns. Motion pictures of steel, oil, automobile, coal mining, cotton mills, and hydroelectric plants are shown. All problems are made as real as possible with visual material.

## The Colleges of Maritime Canada

The Carnegie Foundation's plan for a federation of the seven colleges of the maritime provinces of Canada seems nearer of fulfillment. All the institutions involved have tentatively approved the union and are said to be ready to remove to Halifax, where they will be constituent parts of a central university. Each college will turn over its library and scientific apparatus to the new university, but will retain its endowment. Each will be entitled to give a two years' course in arts and full courses, if it wishes, in philosophy, psychology, economics, pedagogy, history, and printing, but all degrees except those in the sciences will be conferred by the central institution. All the constituent colleges are to have representation on the university governing board.

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(Founded 1895 by Wm. H. Sherwood)  
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Expert Washing, staining and repairing.  
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They will be pleased to advise with their clients  
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**BLUE-RIBBON-BREAD**  
"The taste tells."  
**SHELF GROCERIES, STRICTLY FRESH**  
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## OHIO

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Fine assortment of Italian, French and  
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Harper Improved System  
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We make and repair Auto Tops, Curtains and  
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Phone Hemlock 5155 Bet. 100th St. & W. Riv.

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"If you want the best, go to Bancroft's"  
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In All Its Branches  
211 James Bldg.  
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Albert M. Willard, Mgr.  
COAL AND WOOD  
1978 E. Main St. Columbus, Ohio

**PARISIAN DYE HOUSE**  
14 EAST SPRING STREET  
Bell Main 7715 CLEVELAND 3715

**Laundry and Dry Cleaning**  
CAPITAL CITY TROUBLE LAUNDRY  
AND DRY CLEANING COMPANY  
Main 2527 Cl. 9081

## OHIO

## Columbus

**6% DEMAND IS LARGE**  
The demand for money for home  
building this year greatly ex-  
ceeds the supply in the market. In  
fact, the entire resources of the  
city and the surrounding country  
of Columbus will be taxed to the  
limit to finance new homes.  
The Columbus will therefore  
continue to pay 6% on time  
deposits.

Home builders should finance their homes  
as soon as possible so that they may be as-  
sured of securing the necessary funds.  
The Columbus Building & Loan Co.  
Rogers Building—29 E. Gay St.

**Silver Flash Gasoline**  
High Test Unleaded  
FILLING STATIONS:  
West Broad St. at west end of bridge.  
North High St. at Canal Avenue  
North High St. at Seventh Avenue  
Oak Street at Parsons Avenue

**The Columbus Oil Company.**  
C. A. LAUBACH, Vice-Pres. & Gen. Mgr.

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THE LAST WORD IN  
VACUUM CLEANERS  
This cleaner is the result of two years of en-  
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Vacuum Cleaner Companies in the world. If  
you have one, you must stop in and see  
this or let us demonstrate it in your home.  
THE HUGHES-PETERS ELECTRIC CO.  
104-106 E. Long St., Cor. 94  
"Everything Electrical"

**Lazarus Tea Room**  
Fifth Floor  
BREAKFAST, 8:30 to 10: LUNCHEON, 11 to 2  
AFTERNOON TEA, 3 to 5  
Founded 1851, Columbus, Ohio

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Business and Residence  
Properties  
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Furniture, Rugs, Draperies,  
Lighting Fixtures  
"The cheapest that is good to the best  
that is made." Moderate Prices.  
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**Distinctive Apparel**  
of the Better Kind for Women  
and Misses  
**FURS—DRESSES—SUITS—COATS—**  
**THE C. C. WINANS CO.**  
76 N. HIGH STREET

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HOME OF  
**HART SCHAFFNER & MARX**  
**CLOTHES FOR MEN**  
"Satisfaction or money back."

If you wish to buy or sell Colum-  
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call me for prompt and efficient service.  
**PHILIP JOHNSTON**  
MAIN 3881

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**AUTHORITATIVE MODES**  
**IN WOMEN'S APPAREL**

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COLUMBUS, OHIO

Dependable Shoes Since 1880

**Gibson & Buchanan**  
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"Clothes You'll Enjoy Wearing"

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338 S. High St. Cl. 3883

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44 N. High St.  
DISTINCTIVE APPAREL FOR  
WOMEN AND MISSSES  
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**THE MOYER OLDSMOBILE CO.**  
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Dayton, Ohio

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Insurance  
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BREAKFAST NOON LUNCH DINNER  
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## OHIO

## Dayton

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**HOUSEDRESSES**  
Styles so trim and dainty—just what a  
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Developed of beautiful ginghams and  
dress percales. Wonderful values at ex-  
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Highest Grades Steam and  
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Dayton, Ohio

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The 1900 "Character" Electric Washer  
"The washer with the magic figure 9"  
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The "Lorain" measures the heat

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DRY CLEANER AND PRESSER  
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Good Work Is Our Success  
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BUTTER, EGGS, CHEESE  
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We Make Our Own Candies  
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## OHIO

## Lakewood

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Men's hats blocked and cleaned.  
Detroit and Cook Aves. Phone  
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**LAKEWOOD WALL PAPER CO.**  
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**The Birds' Nest**  
where refined children between four and twelve  
years of age are given a mother's care by the  
day, week, or month. Accessible to good schools,  
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**JOHN W. ASTON**  
PLUMBING AND HEATING  
18700 DETROIT AVE. LAKEWOOD, O.



## THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

## Grigoriev, Pizzella, Wetherill, and Dehn Exhibit in New York Galleries

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 11.—Some 10 years ago Boris Dimitrievich Grigoriev was still a painter of strongly defined academic tendencies, despite the allurement of the growing modernism in Moscow art circles. His recent work, now on exhibition at the New Gallery, illustrates how completely a man may change in a short space of time and how rapidly modernistic ideas unfold once they find lodgment. Unlike many of his calling among the radicals, Grigoriev was an accomplished painter and a master of form before he crossed the border line and joined with the progressives; and happily he remains the same amidst the encroachments and eccentricities of ultra-modernism. A strongly conceived and handsomely executed self-portrait is the keynote of the exhibition, revealing a man of deep sympathies and convictions, racially at one with his people in their wanderings in the wilderness, interpreting to an outside world in vivid pictorial symbols an awakening Russia.

Grigoriev's canvases would miss much of their force without some understanding of the present conditions among his people, for he of all the Russian painters reflects in his art the devastating, shattering "bouleversement" that has swept the old landmarks away and left a nation groping in the dark. The large "Rassaya—Visages Russes" shows a composite group of peasants with landscape background, a decorative exposition of a desolate, mirthless race of beings, both man and beast, the remains of a destitute, disintegrated peasantry set forth in a sort of self-toned epic, tawny like the color of the land. At times an exaggeration of form and a peculiar manner of reducing areas to small, interlocking planes—this occurring mostly in the faces Grigoriev paints—gives to his style a disturbing complexity, a sort of shattered utterance called into being to express a shattered people. In this and other canvases where landscape is introduced the ground seems strewn with semi-prostrate forms of peasants and animals as if they had been cast up out of the earth through some cataclysmic upheaval, unable as yet to assume independent control of themselves.

## Nationalistic Traits

A portrait of the artist's son, lent by the Worcester Art Museum, is a wistful and engaging study of childhood and serves as sharp foil to furrowed faces of the past. The portrait of Leon Chekov, the Russian philosopher, and of Catherine Breshkovsky, the "Grandmother of the Russian Revolution," completely establish Grigoriev as a portraitist of penetration and power. There are also portraits of Norman Thomas, the socialist, and of a young man, possibly a friend of the artist, who has been cast up out of the earth through some cataclysmic upheaval, unable as yet to assume independent control of themselves.

From Waterville, Minn., to the cabarets of Vienna is the beginning and end of a scenario that the drawings by Adolph Dehn unfold at the Weyhe Galleries. A real-life revolt from a "Main Street" existence is the opening scene, from which constraining locality the determined young aspirant for artistic honors makes his way to the great city of New York. A struggle for a career might adequately title the next episodes, broken by a chapter of happy patronage by a fellow artist, Boardman Robinson, whose style for a while colors the young artist's. The scene shifts to Paris and Vienna, and amid the rivalry of café life is felt the growing cynicism of a somewhat disillusioned Minnesota youth. The drawings which unfold this tale culminate in a series of landscapes in bold and heavy black and white—vigorous, imaginative, and modernistic—and a group of grotesque scenes of Bohemia, done in tenuous, even line of irony and an untempered wit. These drawings possess certain technical qualities which justify their being and indicate a talent capable of expressing thought of greater content and importance.

## Varied Etching Subjects

The Arlington Galleries are exhibiting a large number of sketches and etchings by Elissa Wetherill, an American painter born in Philadelphia, a student of the great Whistler in Paris, an active member of the American Expeditionary Forces during the war, and now back home again, although openly professing his preference for the "other side." Mr. Wetherill goes in for very small sized canvases somewhat in the Whistlerian manner, charming notes of architectural detail, bits of landscape, sea, or sky, a shop front, French peasants in old-world market place or stepping out some ancient dance, glimpses of New York and the intricacies of its shipping, moments chosen here and there for some unusual effect of light and color. There is skill and a strong manifestation of the so-called "painter's quality" in these little pictures. However much they charm, there is a desire at the same time to see the artist in larger, ampler mood. The etchings display an equally intelligent appreciation of form and quality and bear witness to thoroughly adequate technical resources to bring out their content.

There is no question that pastel is a medium for recording the delicate presentiments of fair women has a peculiar adaptability, but the fact is also true that the path of the pastel is a straight and narrow one between insipidity on the one hand and bravura on the other. Edmond Piz-

zella, an Italian portraitist in this medium, is holding an exhibition of his work at the Kingore Galleries. After a large European experience in the practice of his art, Mr. Pizzella came to the United States in 1917 and has since enjoyed a considerable measure of American patronage. Although the majority of the portraits exhibited are of women, it is in the portrayal of men that he achieves his ablest characterizations, tempted less perhaps from the simple representation of the factual than from the beguiling accessories of feminine attire. His facility and freshness of color and accent commend him, but his tendency to "pretty" mares what might be a revival of the art of the pastel as it flourished in France in the time of de la Tour. R. F.

## "Anathema" in English

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 10.—Equity Forty-Eighth Street Theater. Maurice Swartz presents "Anathema," a play by Leonid Andreyev, author of "Who Gets Slapped," translated by Herman Bernstein. The cast: David.....Maurice Swartz; Sarah.....Mabel Leighton; The Weeping Woman.....Florence Earle; Guardian of the Entrance.....Edwin Morse; Naum.....Sidney Carlisle; The Greek.....Arthur Ludwig; The Wanderer.....William Balfour; Khesin.....Jack Sobel; Anathema.....Glendinning. Maurice Swartz made his debut on the English-speaking stage last night in Herman Bernstein's translation of Andreyev's allegorical play, "Anathema," which he had produced in Yiddish earlier in the season at the Yiddish Art Theater. Mr. Swartz appears in the role of the pious old Jew, David, and Ernest Glendinning played the part of Anathema, which was played at the Jewish Theater by Mr. Swartz. There may be much difference of opinion regarding the value, artistic or otherwise, of Andreyev's play, but it is not likely that there will be many dissenting voices regarding Maurice Swartz as an actor or as a producer. His David, with its delicate subtle shading, is as fine a piece of acting as has been seen in New York this season.

This production also gives further proof of a long-standing conviction that Ernest Glendinning is easily among the three or four best young actors in America. It may not be praiseworthy to say that he is as good as a lion, but it is not likely that there will be many dissenting voices regarding Maurice Swartz as an actor or as a producer. His David, with its delicate subtle shading, is as fine a piece of acting as has been seen in New York this season.

NEW YORK, April 11.—With the first week of the campaign of the Theater Guild for a fund for its own playhouse just ended, the amount guaranteed by previous subscribers will reach \$273,000. This popular success, nor is the sum required has already been subscribed. The subscribers for next season will number about 10,000.

When Jane Cowl gives her one hundredth consecutive performance as Juliet at Henry Miller's Theater Thursday afternoon, April 19, she will break the world record for the role, it is stated.

The Belmont Theater prize in dramatic composition has been announced by the 47 Workshop of Harvard and Radcliffe, open only to this activity, and the college class called English 47A. The prize is \$500 and a guarantee of a Broadway production within six months. The judges are Prof. George Pierce Baker, Harvard; Robert C. Benchley and Richard G. Herndon.

Theo Bendix has written the incidental music for the National Theater Company's production of "As You Like It." Thirty years ago this week B. F. Keith gave his first vaudeville show in New York at the Union Square Theater, for which he had signed the lease on April 4. The Boston showman has created the new vaudeville out of the old-time variety and felt that the time had come to invade New York. With his chief of staff, Edward F. Albee, Mr. Keith took over the Union Square Theater and inaugurated Keith vaudeville. This present week is all-nationally week in all the Keith theaters in celebration of the international and cosmopolitan character of vaudeville and its wide public, but it will also be the third anniversary of the death of Keith vaudeville in New York City.

The Harvard Dramatic Club will produce Andreyev's "Life of Man" and Sacha Guitry's "Beranger" at the Comedy Theater for one week starting April 16.

"Adrienne," a musical comedy by Seymour Brown and Albert von Tilzer, has been placed in rehearsal by Louis Ward.

Mack Hilliard will open "Within Four Walls" at the Selwyn on Tuesday next.

Abraham Manievitch's Paintings in Philadelphia PHILADELPHIA, April 9 (Special Correspondence).—In a country such as the United States the crude and rabid barbarity of modernistic distortions in art seems curiously at variance with the temper of the American people.

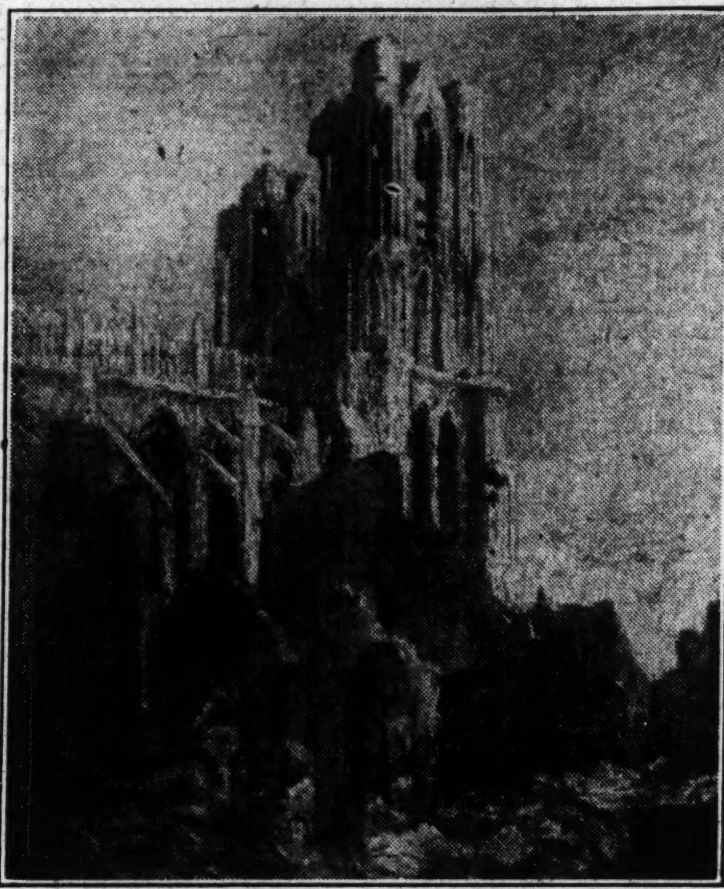
It is grafted upon them but apparently bears little fruit. In the work of the Russian painter, Abraham Manievitch, whose canvases are now on exhibition at the Art Alliance, the raw, vivid application of paint to canvas seems an expression of nationality, rather than a phase of contemporary art.

There is in the work of Manievitch a passion, a color thrill, an impression which, in the art of an American, would appear an affectation. Manievitch sees with the vision of his race. The Bronx or Main Street of America interprets as he visualizes his own Russia. His art is also a commentary upon Russian history, beginning as it did, in lyrical strain—quiet, with a delicacy which finds its highest expression in "Birches," a painting of silvery tone.

With the Revolution, however, the art of the Russian veered suddenly to a raw color interpretation. "Destruction of the Ghetto," his most am-

bitious canvas, depicts the red fury of revolution sweeping storm-fashion upon the quiet, though black piled mass of the Ghetto. It is a vivid confusion, bringing with it the feeling of imminent danger, but a mental reaction of helplessness.

There is, in this expression of life by a Russian, a strange wild protest against the order of things—a beating of wings against prison bars. Hounded as seen as raw paint masses, bounded by crude outlines; trees as masses of color, rich in sequence and juxtaposition, and creating a far more emotional reaction than the materialism of factory districts or back yards. It is a strange intermingling of the commonplace and the aesthetic—this art—a bold, often brutal handling of pigment, with all the pent-up energy, the strange introspective analysis of thought and emotion which one feels to be characteristically Russian. D. G.



"Rheims Cathedral," From Painting by Fannie E. Duvall In the Los Angeles Exhibition of the West Coast Arts, Inc.

## In the Los Angeles Galleries

Los Angeles, April 5

Special Correspondence

THE Franklin Galleries in Hollywood, as the meeting place of the Hollywood Art Association, as well as an exhibition place for the artists of the southwest, have done much to encourage and bring together the creative artists of this center. Its spacious rooms have been used for friendly discourse on all the arts and have been the rendezvous of musicians, art directors in the moving picture studios, museum directors, community singers and all the artists.

During the past month the spacious third floor has been filled with the work of the West Coast Arts, Inc., a club of artists who have met to discuss and efficiently rendered. While there is some difference of opinion as to the advisability of women segregating themselves and their work, the result in this case would seem to justify it.

The no-jury system here, as would be expected, admitted some pictures that are not quite up to the general standard, but considering that the club has been organized only two years, one may rest assured that this matter will be promptly recognized by the artists themselves and efficiently rendered.

Besides the prize awards and honorable mentions, one took particular notice of the work of Donna Shuster's well-done figure; a large portrait by Mrs. Tanburg; "Provincetown From the Dunes," by Henrietta Dunn Mearns; flower studies by Mary Austin Oliver and Anna Pogson; two mistily soft and sympathetic paintings of Japan by Evelyn Nunn; and an imposing painting typical of England's countryside, "An English Park," by Alice Blair Thomas.

Quite the outstanding pictures of the exhibition were the two by Fannie Duvall, one of the cathedral at Rheims after the bombardment, and a study of the Luxembourg Gardens. The Taft Prize was awarded Jane Lee McDuffie for her painting, "Carolla," and honorable mention given the work of Nell Brooker Mayhew, Elinor Mason Armstrong and Dell Meadows.

Joseph Gleason

At Canell and Chaffin's, besides the group of etchings by Branzwyn, there is an interesting showing of etchings of old "windjammers" done by the artist sea rover, Joseph Gleason. Here is every form of these fast disappearing white-winged boats done, one is sure, with the same loving interest that Conrad gives to his word pictures. One is sharply reminded that it is seldom now that we of the west coast see a square rigged or any other sail boat coming into harbor under full canvas. A small group of 13 paintings, sent from Paris by Hovsep Pushman, are hanging in the second gallery. Mr. Pushman is of Armenian parentage and has within him an Oriental sense of harmonious color. His types are all of the high-class Armenian. While his colors glow and vibrate he has

managed to center the interest always in the face, something not always accomplished by portrait painters. His large salon picture, "La Pretresse of Samarcande," easily dominates the entire group.

John Frost is holding his first one-man show of pictures of the desert at the Stendahl Galleries. As the son of A. B. Frost, whose illustrations are still a feature of the older literary magazines, John Frost acquired certain traditions of art and good drawing in preparation for illustrating. But the desert has claimed him, and his intended career as an illustrator has been lost somewhere in the drifting sand dunes. And good as we know his drawings might have been, no one will regret the change who studies the 20 oils which are hung in his show. He has lived long on the desert and studied constantly the elusive lilac tones that pervade the region. Other painters have caught the majesty of the mountains, the beauty of the desert bloom or the picturesque life of the nomads, but no one has so successfully portrayed the mystery and beauty of the vast empty spaces. Only two of the paintings, Desert Cattle and San Jacinto, show any animal or human life, and his intended career as an illustrator has been lost somewhere in the drifting sand dunes.

A Philistia Proctor

A Philistia Proctor, who has located in southern California, is showing duplicates of his famous statues at the Stendahl Galleries. As has been the case with all the comparatively few artists who have convincingly interpreted the west, Mr. Proctor has lived outdoors and roughed it in many places. His well-known pieces on exhibition here are "Roosevelt, Colonel of Rough Riders," "The Circuit Rider," and "On the War Trail." The originals of these, done in colossal size, are standing in public parks in Portland and Salem, Ore., and New York State, respectively. Other smaller pieces are "Princeton Tiger," "Indian Warrior," and Indian and buffalo groups.

The Kanast Galleries have been showing a general collection of the work of California artists, including the later work of Paul Lauritz, Maurice Braun and several new landscapes by Elmer Wachtel. J. A. S.

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## Opera Season in Cairo

Cairo, Egypt, March 19.

Special Correspondence

THE local opera season, which began in December, has just come to an end. Opera, in Egypt, is state organized and state subsidized. The Royal Opera House was built by the Khedive Ismail as a part of the official celebrations in connection with the opening of the Suez Canal. Verdi was commissioned to write an opera for the inauguration of the building, and it was on "Aida" that the curtain went up for the first time. Thanks to the Government assistance, Cairo is annually visited by companies of much greater ability than would be possible if the opera depended on private enterprise or the financial backing of a few music-loving individuals. Since the war the companies have, with the single exception of a French season, been Italian. Italian opera appeals more strongly than any other to local audiences. The Italian language is much used in commerce in this country, and it is from the business community that the greater part of the opera audiences are drawn. With a very few exceptions the Egyptians themselves are entirely indifferent to opera. Italians, Greeks, Syrians, but above all, Jews, are the nationalities which in this country support music, especially opera.

During the season just past we have had presentations of Boito's "Mefistofele," Verdi's "Aida," "Traviata," and "Rigoletto," Ponchielli's "Gioconda," Zandoni's "Francesca da Rimini," Giordano's "Fedora," Bizet's "Pearl Fishery," Catalani's "Lorelei," Puccini's "Madam Butterfly," "Girl of the Golden West," and "Manon Lescaut," Mascagni's "Cavalleria Rusticana," and Wagner's "Lohengrin."

The annual first night of "Aida" is on account of the special associations of the work with Egypt and with the Royal Opera House, the big occasion of the Cairo opera season. This year the color pageant was wonderful and the volume of sound produced by the greatly augmented orchestra was inspiring. Next to "Aida," the greatest successes have been "Mefistofele," with Masini Pieralli, who has specialized in the title role, singing and acting magnificently. "Francesca da Rimini" was another splendidly staged work. M. Vitale, who has conducted the orchestra this season, had conducted when the work was produced at the Scala Theater, Milan. This fact may have had something to do with the very brilliant presentation, which we enjoyed of Zandoni's opera.

Puccini seems to be losing his hold on Egyptian audiences. In previous years "Madam Butterfly" could always be relied upon to fill the house, but it was not so this season. "Traviata" fared no better, while "The Girl of the Golden West," redeemed though it was by splendid acting on the part of Tina Poli Randaccio, met with a chilly reception.

Few of the company which has just left us enjoy a reputation outside of Italy. But they made up a very efficient whole, and the general standard maintained would be bettered only in the European capitals and the great cities of America.

Hopes are entertained of a season of German opera next winter.

## Chamber Music Novelties

at Goossens' Concerts

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 31.—Apart from economic reasons, it is not difficult to understand why during the last few years the small chamber orchestra has attracted the increasing attention of composers. For one thing, with competent players, it provides a medium of singularly pure and individual tone color which, compared with that of a big orchestra, reminds one of the difference in quality between a water color and an oil painting. An amusing adventure in this medium was heard at the fourth of the Goossens' chamber concert series, which are being given at the Aeolian Hall. Under the title "Captions," five young composers of the modern school gave their audience brief "glimpses" of an anonymous theme.

Arthur Bliss provided a Moderato: "Two of the House of Felicity"; Herbert Bedford an Andante grazioso: "The Lonely Dancer of Gedar"; Eugene Goossens a Molto ritmico: "The Strange Case of Mr. X."; Felix White gave an Adagio: "Lament for a Long-Cherished Illusion"; and Gerrard Williams an Allegro: "Valselette Fenchel." Perhaps the audience felt rather as

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FRANK MCGILLY

TO OUR READERS

Theatrical managers welcome a letter of appreciation from those who have enjoyed a production advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.

a polite visitor does in the presence of the family private joke, but "Captions"—an apt title, by the way—is a very attractive suite. "The Strange Case of Mr. X." had, obviously, some connection with Stravinsky's "Sacre du Printemps," and jazz; indeed, one sleuthlike critic claimed to have detected in the energetic movements of Goossens, as he conducted his own "glimpse," some resemblance to those of a jazz band leader. The only safe conclusion to be drawn from this, however, is that the critic was looking instead of listening; trying, in fact, to see the joke instead of hearing it.

Herbert Bedford's "Lonely Dancer" at once captured the audience. Charming color—a sound-picture, as it were, of a brightly jeweled figure swaying in faint gold and crimson to an insistent rhythm—and the touch of romance, made this caption easily the most popular of the five. Felix White's "Lament for a Long-Cherished Illusion" was not only heartrending but ear-ringing. To be frank, no shattered illusion is worth such dissonant disquiet.

The program also included three unaccompanied songs by Eugene Bonner, Gerrard Williams, and Herbert Bedford, sung by Esther Coleman. Of these, perhaps the most successful was Gerrard Williams' "Indiana Cradle Song." It seemed best to carry out what a note on the program stated was the idea of modern unaccompanied song—a vocal line complete in itself; creating its own atmosphere, containing its own ornament, and depending upon no external harmonic explanation.

"The Dance" and "Odelette," two songs with strings, flute, harp and percussion, by Dame Ethel Smythe, are not altogether happy in their medium.

There is a big difference between a small work of art and a large one merely reduced in size. This difference was illustrated by Honneger's "Pastorale d'Eté," which lost much when it was played the other day at the Queen's Hall symphony concert. In the intimacy of a smaller hall it sounded another work and one listened to it with much greater pleasure. Bach knew the artistic significance of size, and his suite for flute and strings, the flute part of which was well played by Robert Murchie, explained why a modernist like Honneger has found in him a model. Others of the French "Six" have gone further and fared worse. W. H. H. S.

## Sir T. Beecham Conducts;

Hardy Concerto Produced

MANCHESTER, Eng., March 17

(Special Correspondence).—The final

Hallé concert of March 15 brought the season to a brilliant and memorable conclusion. Sir Thomas Beecham, after five years of voluntary seclusion, took his place at the conductor's stand to show that he had lost nothing of his former skill. Manchester people do not forget what they owed to him during the years of war when he kept the Hallé Society functioning; nor do they forget the splendid services to English opera. All this was reflected in the crowds which assembled to welcome him on his reappearance and in the enthusiasm with which he was greeted both before and after the concert. There was there any sign of rust or slackness in Sir Thomas' handling of the baton. He showed himself to be still a wizard of the stick and a conductor vied with the old power. The music played was played by Robert Murchie in order, being made up from the works of Weber, Delius, Berlioz, Bizet, and Mahler; but there was also a

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With Lucile Watson and a Perfect Personnel

AMASSADOR Theatre, W. of B'ys, Eves. 8:20

TESSA KOSTA in "CAROLINE"

symphony of Mozart, most beautifully played, and the new concerto of Mr. Hamilton Harty.

It is in the lighter kinds of music that Sir Thomas Beecham shines brightest, and in works like the Mozart symphony, in which his mingled fire and delicacy had the freest scope, one is disposed to place him in a class apart. At the end of the concert he made a speech hinting at his speedy return to active musical life and incidentally giving the highest praise to the quality of the Hallé Orchestra. Certain it is that the orchestra never played better than under his leading and there are not wanting those who think it never played as well.

A good part of the enthusiasm of the audience was bestowed upon Mr. Harty, who appeared in the double role of solo pianist and composer, and the public fully appreciated the compliment of being asked to listen to the first performance of a new work written by the gifted conductor of the Hallé concerts. Without being supreme in any one department, he can do many different things well. Now he came forward as solo pianist and interpreter of his creative work—a piano concerto in B minor—heard with orchestra for the first time upon this occasion.

An agreeable Irish idiom runs all the way through the first and second movements, which, musically speaking, seemed the most pleasing parts of the work, but the final Allegro con brio, after depicting some obviously broadly comic episodes, became more serious and woke up into a climax in which the air of an old Irish battle hymn played a conspicuous part. But the concerto does not end on the note of tragedy. A return to the earlier mood of gaiety is made, heralded by a sudden clash on the gong, and the piano and orchestra take up the earlier subject and conclude their brilliant interplay in a most gracious manner. S. W.

## Vienna University of Music

VIENNA, March 17 (Special Correspondence).—Vienna's State Academy of Music and the Dramatic Arts is to be converted into a state university. The sanction of Parliament is assured, and it is expected that the academy will begin the new educational year in the fall under the title of "University of Music." The academy has ranked with the middle schools, and has been completely under the rule of the Ministry of Education. This hampered its progress very greatly, as no new teaching departments could be opened, nor the existing ones brought up to date, nor new professors engaged, without endless formalities. The methods of teaching in the academy are to be changed at once. In April special courses will begin in composition, orchestral conducting, piano, violin, cello, singing and acting.

The Springfield (Mass.) Music Festival will be held in the Springfield Auditorium May 4 and 5. Participants include Alice Gentile, Jeanne Gordon, Paul Althouse, Giuseppe de Luca, Renato Zanelli and Frank Cuthbert, singers; Guy Maier and Lee Pattison, pianists; 50 players of the New York Symphony Orchestra under the leadership of Rene Pollan, and the festival chorus of 300 voices, John J. Bishop, conductor.

## NEW YORK

DAVID BELASCO SAYS

The FOOL

AND WIRE CHANNING POLLOCK:

"It is so impressive, so very human and masterly, that I am sure you will not forget it."



## THE HOME FORUM

## The Little Green Book of Bards

SOMEWHERE on Boston's Cornhill I found it, years ago, when I had stepped into a bookshop for a moment out of an April shower. So far as I can now remember, I was not looking for anything in particular that day but had simply yielded, out of habit, to the attraction which a well-kept bookshop always has for a certain kind of man. I expected simply to rummage about for ten minutes and then go on my way, and certainly not to purchase anything. For many years I have made it a rule to enter bookshops, if at all, only with these admirable intentions. But there on the table just inside the door lay the very book I had been looking for. I can't say for how long—a little green book of nature poetry modestly bound and showing signs of careful use.

Most books one has to stop and examine, to ask questions about, to weigh and consider, to inquire the price of, before he decides to purchase; but now and then one meets a book which he picks up, pays for, and departs with at once, without looking to right or left. It is love at first sight. And I am glad to remember that I treated my little green anthology in just this frank unhesitating way. I liked its title, color, size, and everything that a swift glance at the table of contents could show me of its selections. And so at once to the back of the shop.

"How much for this?" said I to the clerk.

"For that? O, twenty-five cents."

"Very well," said I, slipping it at once into my pocket, unwrapped, and putting the coin into his hand. If he had asked twenty-five dollars—Well, at that time I could still have got it from the publishers for less than that, for it was not yet out of print. But suppose I had paid twenty-five dollars. How ridiculously cheap!

In the subway that afternoon and deep into the night I read my book nearly through—a strange and unusual way of treating anthologies which most of them will not endure. What did I find in it? Why, just the right and inevitable things for a book which had been made entirely in and for and about the open air; the things I should have put into it myself if I had been the compiler. Here were a dozen poems of Emerson's, a goodly representation of Shelley, Swinburne and Meredith and Wordsworth enough, the best songs of Shakespeare, some Blake and some Browning, a comfortable quantity of Bliss Carman—but the important matter is that the selection from each poet seemed to me then, and does still seem, almost unerring. It was all pure gold. The Germans Eichendorff and Heine and Goethe were here also, as they should be, and Virgil's "Fortunatus et Ille," together with a few modern French poets, all in its way, in its shortness, it was an almost perfect book of its kind, giving all that I could have

asked for in a nature anthology and more besides.

The size of the book—three inches and a half by seven—pleased me almost as much as did its contents. Just the right shape and size it seemed for hip-pocket, knapsack or canoe—an unobtrusive but very friendly kind of book which would be never in the way, never cumbersome, but always ready for use after the longest tramp, beside the camp-fire or under the way-faring tree. Some people never think of carrying a book into the woods, but I had been on the lookout for years for an easily portable library of the world's best poetry. Here it was. I could see at once that we should be great friends.

Well, we have been. One does not know how it is that he grows to love this or that volume while others,

ashamed to be seen by the world, many of them, know me."

After this it was only a matter of time and income before he had a coach of his own. Some while later he makes the first reference to the project: "I have a mind to buy enough ground to build a coach-house and stable; for I have had it much in my thoughts lately that it is not too much for me now in degree or cost to keep a coach, but contrarily, that I am almost ashamed to be seen in a hackney." He says he finds it "necessary for me, both in respect of honour and the profit of it also (my expense in hackney coaches being now so great), to keep a coach."

In October, 1663, he bought his coach, and a little later a fine pair of black horses. Thereafter the Pepys coach rides gaily through the pages of the Diary, to the immense satisfaction of its owner, and the admiration of

## In Maryland

When it was Grandmother Barbara's day,  
We lived on a hill, and down below,  
Beyond the pasture and the trees,  
A river used to go.

The river was very wide and blue  
And deep; and my! it was swift  
To see the ships go up and down,  
And all the hills were white.

And Grandmother Barbara used to wait  
Beside the window or the door.  
She never was too tired of it  
To watch the river any more.

And we could hardly see across:  
And the water was blue, as blue  
As the sky;  
And all day long and all day long  
We watched the little ships go by.

—Elizabeth Madox Roberts, in "Under the Tree."

sanded city, where all the houses have an air of English cottages. One more little street, another, and we leave Colombo by a crimson road, whose flaming curve stretches away, further than the eye can reach along the peninsular sea.

Here, no more autos, no more tramways, only these little baskets in which the English girls seem like big, northern flowers, and which spin along behind the slight runners whose nervous feet throw back a sandy hail. No sound save for the raucous sobbing of the water-vultures, the soft moaning of the docile sea, and the hoarse cries of the strange, stork-winged gulls.

Pacing the sea, at the end of the jetty, where innumerable rickshaws wait, their human chargers at rest, a yellow barracks, the palace. But there, before the hotel, what are those dark plumes that float in

## The Light of Spiritual Understanding

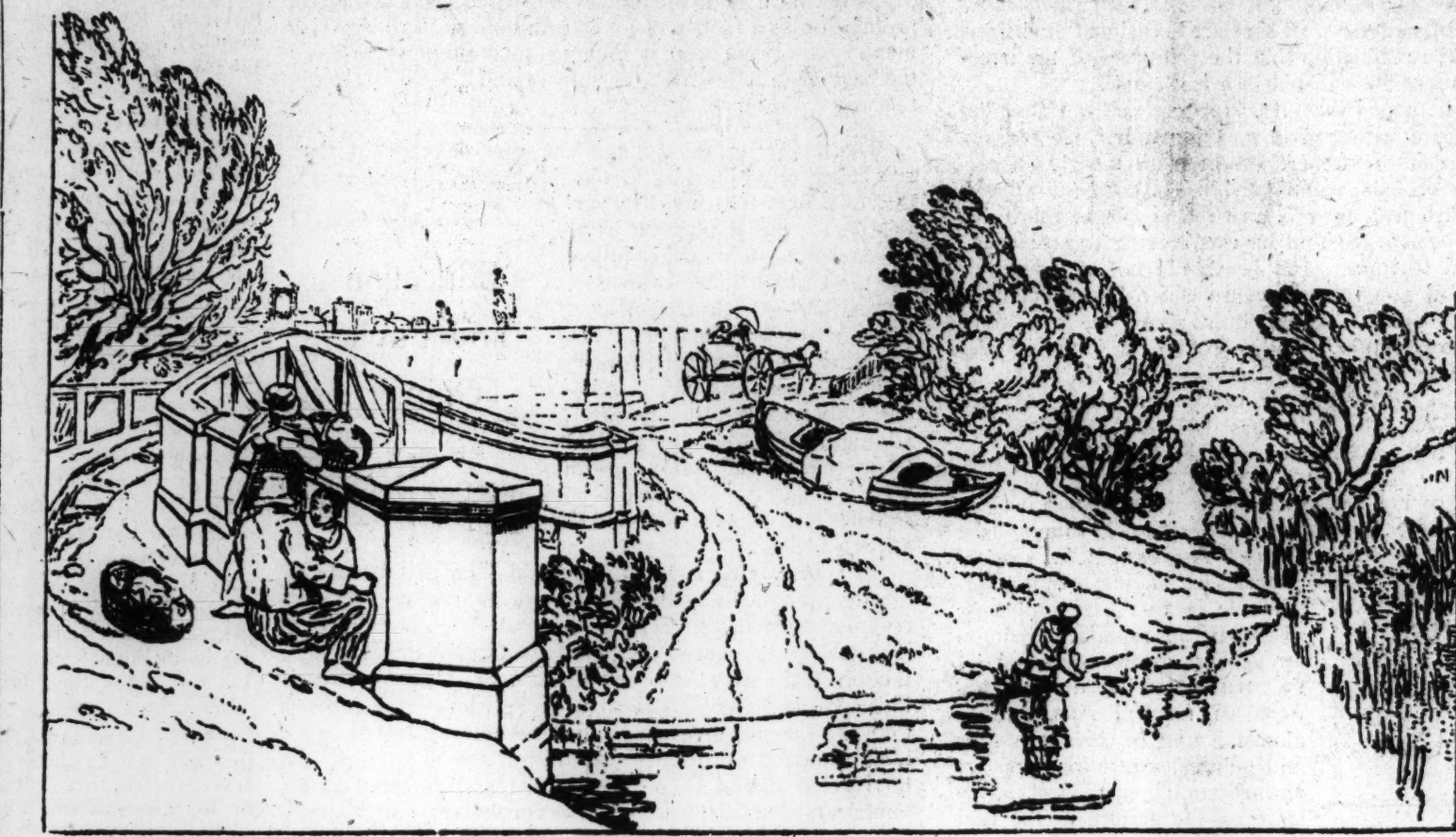
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE evening, as a group of art lovers were being shown through an art gallery containing some inspiring paintings, the lights were extinguished just as the visitors entered the main room, where hung the most famous pictures. While the guests patiently awaited the return of the illumination, their host told them something regarding the paintings hanging before them; but of course the beauty, harmony, and symmetry expressed therein, and many of the lessons to be drawn from these works of art, could not be realized and appreciated until the proper degree of light was shed upon them. It developed that a connection with the light-generating station had been broken; and when this had been restored, the patient waiting of the guests was rewarded. Then they beheld for themselves the expressed ideals of master painters; and found, further, that the descriptions voiced by their host and guide were but his own concepts, which in some instances were most inadequate, if not incorrect. Many were the helpful lessons drawn from that simple experience, especially when spiritual understanding was seen as the light needed to illuminate and make plain every problem and condition presented to mankind.

The Bible has been likened to a series of wonderfully graphic pictures depicting the struggles of men to gain and demonstrate their God-given dominion over evil, and their freedom from every form of bondage and limitation, such as is necessarily associated with material thinking and living. For centuries, earnest, consecrated, well-intentioned spiritual guides have attempted to explain this Book of books according to their own views or concepts, each one claiming insistently that his concept was correct. Sometimes these descriptions of the Bible, conveyed in sermons or other word-pictures, so played upon and stirred the emotions of the hearers that they, too, became imbued with the notion that the concept of the Bible thus presented was indeed true and complete, and that everything unlike that presentation was not only incorrect, but even heretical. Thus the sects many, different and even divergent, among Christian peoples today, all of whom study the same Bible, and claim to accept and follow its teachings. It may be readily granted that all are equally honest, well-meaning and sincere in their religious aims, convictions, and efforts. Why and wherefore, then, are these differences and disagreements? Surely the reason is to be found only in lack of uniform and adequate spiritual illumination or understanding. Spiritual understanding is the understanding of the one perfect Mind, which is God; and it is plain that as men even begin to let the Mind be in them "which was also in Christ Jesus," they will find themselves at agreement, not only re-

garding the Bible teachings, but also in connection with all reality. After many years of physical suffering and groping in the darkness of material beliefs, theories, and endeavor, Mary Baker Eddy was divinely led, through prayer to realize and prove the availability and power of God's law in her healing from a supposedly fatal accident. This healing followed the spiritual illumination of the account given in the ninth chapter of Matthew of the healing of the one sick of the palsy. She has written in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 109): "For three years after my discovery, I sought the solution of this problem of Mind-healing, searched the Scriptures and read little else, kept aloof from society, and devoted time and energies to discovering a positive rule. The search was sweet, calm, and buoyant with hope, not selfish nor depressing. I knew the Principle of all harmonious Mind-action to be God, and that cures were produced in primitive Christian healing by holy, uplifting faith; but I must know the Science of this healing, and I won my way to absolute conclusions through divine revelation, reason, and demonstration." And she further says (p. 110), "The Scriptures were illumined; reason and revelation were reconciled, and afterwards the truth of Christian Science was demonstrated."

The demonstrations over sickness, sorrow, sin, poverty—in fact, over every phase of evil,—wrought through the spiritual understanding of the teachings of the Bible, imparted by Christian Science, prove that this view or concept of the Scriptures is identical with that of Christ Jesus. He expounded the Scriptures and verified his exposition by his works; and he then said, "He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he also do." Unfortunately, the so-called human mind is so self-centered, self-satisfied, fearful, and bigoted that those who profess to its claim to control, intelligence, and reality are still in the night of material belief, unaware of the wondrous beauty, power, and practical aid which are now available to all men through the spiritual illumination shed upon the Bible by Christian Science. Great numbers of others, having become satiated with the false pleasures of material sense, and having proved the utter inability of material methods to heal, have humbly and gladly followed Mrs. Eddy, the true light-bearer to this age; and they now joyfully echo the words of Isaiah, "Arise, shine; for thy light is come, and the glory of the Lord is risen upon thee."



The Watercress Gatherers. From the Etching by Turner

apparently just as handsome and convenient, never seem more to him than so many bundles of paper. Contents do not decide the matter, for often when one has two editions of the same work he is fond of one and dislikes the other. Shape and size are very important, no doubt—the feel of the book in the hand—and also the shape of the print and appearance of the page. But more important are the associations which cluster about any volume which we have owned and used for a long time. A book which has been one's companion in his happiest hours is likely to be a favorite. That has been my experience, at any rate, with the little green book of bards. I can scarcely pick it up or look at it without thinking of the days we have spent together—of a certain great gray boulder under alder trees in the middle of a California mountain stream, where I have sat through many a summer afternoon, reading a page and then looking down along the dancing water. I have carried this book hundreds of miles on scores of walking trips among mountains, beside rivers, along the sea, so that it is now a widely traveled and well-worn, experienced volume. Its pages are stained by the pine-needles of Montana, by the maple-keels of Wisconsin, and by the golden-rust of Connecticut. The book has been somewhat darkened here and there by the water of the Concord River, into which it fell one day out of a canoe, and the binding is not what it was before a certain experience with barbed-wire.

Yet I would not exchange this little book for a fresher copy, for it seems to me much improved by its acquaintance with sun and rain. I can't help feeling it appropriate that a volume of poems about the "wide blue air and the emerald cup of the sea" should know something at first hand about the wildernesses of which it sings. As the book becomes more way-worn and travel-stained it seems more truly and more fully a companion. None of the palid and immaculate volumes of verse on our shelves can compare with it for poetry because it has got so far beyond them on its way back to the Mother Nature from which it came.

## Pepys and His Coach

Another cause of pride and importance as he became wealthy was a coach of his own, he no longer finding a public vehicle fitting to one in his position. At the opening of the seventeenth century Stow had said, "Nowadays all the world goes upon wheels," but in reality it was only about 1634 that hackney coaches were first placed on hire at different centres of the town. The opening of the venture, which proved most successful and profitable, was four hackney coaches appointed to stand at the May-pole in the Strand, with drivers in livery who had instructions as to the rates at which they were to carry passengers to the several parts of London. In Pepys's day hackney coaches were in constant use and he frequently refers to them. In 1664 he began to think a public conveyance was not suited to his dignity and his exalted acquaintance. He describes how he went to Hyde Park and saw "many brave persons," and he was disturbed because "myself being in a hackney and full of people, was

all onlookers. On the 30th of November he writes: "My wife after dinner went the first time abroad in her coach, calling on Roger Pepys, and visiting Mrs. Creed and my cousin Turner. Thus ended this month with very good content, but most expensive to my purse on things of pleasure, having furnished my wife's closet, and the best chamber, and a coach and horses, that ever I knew in the world; and I am put into the greatest condition of outward state that ever I was in, or hoped ever to be, or desired." Then on the 2nd of December: "Abroad with my wife, the first time that ever I rode in my own coach, which do make my heart rejoice and praise God, and pray him to bless it to me and continue it." The next day the joy was just as fresh: "And so home, it being mighty pleasure to go alone with my poor wife in a coach of our own to a play, and makes us appear mighty great, I think, in the world; at least, greater than ever I could; or my friends for me, have once expected; or, I think, than ever any of my family ever yet lived in by memory, but my cousin Pepys in Salisbury Court."

In spite of his boasting there is something childlike and engaging in Pepys's delight in his new possession—he cannot suppress his conscious smugness, he gathers in the stars of passers-by and treasures them. The coach makes one specially glorious appearance before the end of the Diary, on May-day, 1668: "Up betime. My wife extraordinary fine with her flowered tabby gown that she made two years ago, now looked exceedingly pretty; and indeed was fine all over. And mighty earnest to go, though the day was very lowering; and she would have me put on my fine suit, which I did. And so anon we went alone through the town with our new liveries of serge, and the horses' manes and tails tied with red ribbons, and the starlings thus gilt with varnish, and all clean, and green velvet that people did mightily look upon; and the truth is, I did not see any coach more pretty, though more gay, than ours all the day; the day being unpleasant, though the Park full of coaches, but dusty, and windy, and cold, and now and then a little drizzling of rain; and what made it worse, there were so many hackney coaches as spoiled the sight of the gentlemen.—E. Hallam—Moorhouse, in "Samuel Pepys, Esq."

## "Only the Hours That Shine"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When earth is full of sunshine,  
And men from care are free;  
When youth is in its springtime  
And seen eternally;  
Then with a shadow silent,  
Upon the dial I trace  
The happy passing moment,  
With unassuming grace.

But when the sky is lowering,  
And men the hours do note;  
When sense of time, o'erpowering,  
Makes triumph seem remote,  
No shadow marks the passage  
Of their belief in time;  
In vain, they seek my message:  
To such, I show no sign.

Arthur J. Peel.

MR. HAMERTON has said of the magnificently simple and clean etchings done by Turner as preliminaries to the finished masterpieces for the "Liber Studiorum." "They are the strongest things done in modern times with the etching needle." The proofs from these plates are extremely rare, one recently in London changing hands in the auction rooms for £105. They are all wonderful in their selection of pictorial essentials. He it was who brought about an interesting development in line engraving in the early nineteenth century by practically training a number of line engravers to translate his drawings to copper, personally supervising their work.

The vast number of water-color and oil paintings by Turner is astonishing. In the Print Room in the British Museum no less than twenty-seven portfolios and cases are necessary to accommodate his etchings alone.

## "Ceylon's Isle"

Ceylon! We shall land this morning, after a seventeen-day voyage. Impatiently, I pace the deck, blue-shadowed still from the perspiring night. A wind almost cool, forerunner of the dawn, makes the sea stars waver, and snuffs out, one by one, these beautiful, useless lamps. The moon pales like some distorted visage, and fades out. . . . I look off into uncertain spaces about to yield their obscurity to the sun. Here it is, like a menace. First, on the water's level, a vermilion arrow followed by an angry bow. A crimson-lake crescent emerges, creeps upward, mounts, frees itself, and floats, full-rounded in a sky of jade, like a gipsy, red balloon.

Gloomy, mock-angry, it does not shine, but glows, discreet, artificial, lustrous like a Coromandel sun. Midway in the vault now it rests, almost motionless, the better to affix upon the imperious seal of the day. A glowing wax melts in the tormented ether, and dips into the water where bloom all the fast-fading corollas of these instantaneous dawns.

But unloosed already is the glowing lacquer disk, the inoffensive red balloon. The cord has snapped. And, while with confiding occidental eyes I contemplate the peaceful, rosy spaces, a furious bolt strikes me with its lance, the sky crumbles like a burning roof, the sea bursts into dazzling flames, and the discolored air vibrates, like a metallic star. I draw back, unsteadily. But it is only the day, the diurnal day, which has caught fire beneath the sun's batteries. . . .

Ceylon! Ceylon! A battalion of marine-glasses, a solid front of kodaks are leveled at a somber garden which, over yonder, is beginning to rise from the sea. In vain do I breathe the scentless air; but then, what else have I been doing since last evening? I had been told that, long before the arrival of the sun, the faintest light would come to meet me over the waves, with an embassy of perfumes. In two hours we shall be at the quay. The ambassadors tarry. . . . "Ceylon! Time to get off," cries a happy sailor to me while he juggles about two valises.

The rickshaw, a tiny, two-wheeled vehicle is bearing me along to the hotel. Between the shafts, a young Sengalese, with hair like a girl's, trots along like the horse his shiny skin recalls. He jumps to miss an auto, turns to avoid a tram, stops along the sidewalks of the clean, little, red-

mid-heaven, high above the beach, so high that I have to throw back my head to see them?

Oblique giants, bowed by their over-reaching height, they are three marvelous cocoanut trees. I recognize them now, sprung from M. André Chevillon's "Buddhist Ceylon."

Their glossy sprays rise tawny, rocket-like from the sulphurous sand, mount in an arc toward the sun, then burst into a black bouquet. There they stand like sentinels detached by the jungle's order—patient, grave and mute as watchers at its outpost.—Francis de Croisset, in "Figaro" (Paris). Translated for The Christian Science Monitor.

## An Answer

Well, you shall lay hand on my harp but me,  
Or shall chide my song from the sounding trees?  
The passionate sun and the resolute sea,  
These were my masters, and only these.

These were my masters, and only these,  
And these from the first I obey'd and they  
Shall command me now, and I shall obey.  
As a dutiful child that is proud to please.

There never were measures as true as the sun,  
The sea hath a song that is passingly sweet,  
And yet they repeat, and repeat, and repeat.  
The same old runes though the new years run. . . .

On eminent peaks that are dark with pine,  
And mantled in shadows and voiced in storms,  
I have made my camps: majestic gray forms  
Of the thunder-clouds, they were companions of mine;

And face set to face, like to lords austere  
Have we talk'd red-tongued, of the surges  
Of the circling sun, of the oracled seas,  
While ye who judged me had mantled in fear.

Some fragment of thought in the unfinish'd words;  
A cry of fierce freedom, and I claim no more.  
What more would you have from the tender of herds  
And of horse on an ultimate Oregon shore?

—Joaquin Miller.

## Equisetum

When horse-tails are no longer than lead-pencils, they have the appearance of fairy evergreens. They stand clumped together just like a grove of ferns, and possess that same rich green. The different circles that surround the jointed stem are most perfectly graduated up and down the stem, with the middle whorl the most widespread of them all. The little brown beauty spot that ornaments the stem above each circle seems to prove that Nature does these things for her own pleasure.

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## The Quail

Where did I find this measure quaint?  
Hid in the meadow-grass, I heard  
The quail renew her wistful plaint.  
And learned my music from the bird:  
—From the Greek (Benson).



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1923

## Editorials

SOMETHING more than a mere academic interest will be taken in the attitude to be assumed by the Administration at Washington toward the Chester concession of certain rights to exploit railroad opportunities and various natural monopolies in the Near East. What happened at the time of the atrocities at Smyrna is still sufficiently fresh in the minds of the American people for them to wonder whether this opportunity for money-making, granted to a

### Dollars in the Near East

group of American capitalists, at present unknown, will awaken greater interest at Washington than did the chance presented to the United States to take vigorous steps for the protection of the lives of Christian people exposed to the murderous fury of the Turk.

Admiral Chester, who appears as the nominal beneficiary of this concession, was very earnest and outspoken in his defense of the Turks against all charges springing from the murderous obliteration of the Armenian people, and the atrocities, doubtless provoked but nevertheless cruel and indefensible, committed by the Turkish armies at Smyrna. His reward has come in the ratification by the Angora Government of this right to build a railroad from Beklu to Samsun, to construct and develop the port of Samsun, and to exploit oil, timber, and mineral resources which may exist in a space of twenty kilometers on either side of the railroad. The railroad runs through the Mosul territory now operated by Great Britain under a mandate conferred by the Versailles Treaty. The concession further clashes with an alleged right, granted by Turkey to France, covering much of the same territory, on which France has paid a very considerable sum of money. France has already protested the Chester concession, while reports from Great Britain indicate that it is not to be allowed to go into effect without diplomatic representations from that country.

Ever since the "irreconcilables" in the United States Senate defeated the ratification of the Versailles Treaty, the American people have been schooled by the spokesmen of the party now in power to believe that the one thing which that Nation should seek was avoidance of any sort of entanglement in European problems. They have been told that if their Nation carried out the promise made by its President in Paris, in 1918, that it would join with England in guaranteeing France against another attack from her ancient enemy, the way would be opened for the embroilment of the United States in a European war at any time. They have been assured that if they should accept the mandate, which the Versailles Conference sought to impose upon them, of governing Armenia and protecting the Christians of that country from the rapacity and bloodthirstiness of the Turk, it would incur great military expense and possibly entangle the Nation in the quarrels of the Near East. They have been besought, and thus far successfully, to refrain from taking their place in the League of Nations, an organization established for the one single purpose of maintaining the peace of the world and carrying out the intent which they were told was sought when they entered the World War—namely, to end war forever. Every appeal that has been made to the humanity of the American people, to their sense of duty toward the suffering people of other lands, to those better instincts which would impel them to accept manfully the responsibilities imposed upon them by their position as the one unscarred and really prosperous Nation surviving the World War, has been met by the cautious, the cowardly, and the wholly selfish appeal to avoid trouble by evading duty.

Comes now an opportunity to get into the very thickest of the Near East quarrel. No spot on the whole surface of the world is so filled with danger to peace as is Mosul. No bone of contention offers so many chances for international quarrels, and possibly ultimate war, as does the struggle for control of portions of the rapidly vanishing supply of the world's oil. The potentialities for evil to the people of the United States, and those of nations now friendly, involved in the Chester concession are beyond estimate. The potentialities of profit to persons associated with Admiral Chester may be tremendous. At once the question will arise, and be asked insistently in all parts of the United States: Whether, for the sake of profit to a few, peril to the peace of the Nation and of the world as a whole should be incurred?

DAILY there are convincing indications that President Harding had weighed and considered the World Court issue from every angle before he urged upon the United States Congress the advisability of taking definite steps toward entering the Court's councils. In the face of the opposition manifested by members of the irreconcilable faction within his own party, Mr. Harding, either directly or through his friends, reiterates his determination to accept at their face value the repeated declarations of Republican national conventions, since the year 1900, favoring the fundamental of international arbitration.

From whatever standpoint the President's position may be judged, it would seem that it is impregnable. Arrayed behind him are his party leaders since the days of William McKinley, their opinions indorsed and approved, unquestionably, by the vast majority of American voters. It is futile for his enemies within his own political camp to insist that in adopting the World Court as an issue, the President has sponsored a founding of the Wilson Administration. It was apparent throughout all the months in which the League of Nations, and in-

cidentally the World Court, were being discussed in the United States Senate, that there was no definite party division thereon. There can be no such division now, if the matter is logically regarded. It is a world issue, an American issue, an economic and social issue, upon which there can be no division, it would seem, except between those who desire to establish and guarantee an era of peace and prosperity and those who would cling to the fiction of isolation and economic exclusiveness.

Former successful appeals to prejudice have prevented that participation by America in international affairs without which there can be no assurance of world peace. Some of those who championed the cause of exclusiveness stand ready now to oppose the course which the President has elected to pursue. But their ranks show indications of weakness. There are occasional desertions to indicate the realization that the followers of the irreconcilable banner are enlisted in a lost cause.

It is to be hoped that Mr. Harding will not abandon his plans for a nation-wide speaking tour. He regards it as unfortunate that there has been, thus early, discussion of his probable candidacy in 1924. Naturally he does not wish to appear before the people at this time, if it could be charged that he was seeking to strengthen his personal fortunes. But he should not lose sight of the important fact that the cause which he had planned to defend is greater than that involving his own individual political future. The people of the United States will not charge him with self-seeking if he will go among them now, or in the summer, carrying the banner which he has raised and which he has declared himself willing to defend. It is their banner, as well as his.

IN FOLLOWING the proceedings at the Pan-American Conference, now in session in Santiago, it cannot have escaped observation that Central

### Central America as a Unit

America is playing a much bigger rôle in this fifth gathering of American republics than on any other former occasion of this nature. That the five nations of Central America are almost a unit in their economic and political aspirations appears an outstanding fact. And this in spite of the failure in the past to unify their interests at home, after the several attempts to establish one government between Mexico and Panama.

A matter that calls for attention in respect to this Central American homogeneity before the Pan-American Conference is Costa Rica's proposal, placed before the Judicial Committee, for the establishment of a Pan-American Court of Justice. Evidently the voice of the least among the southern republics reaches as far as the greatest at Santiago. The proposal is that such a court should be composed of representatives of each country chosen by their respective supreme courts for ten-year terms. The treaty embracing such a court would be effective after its ratification by twelve nations. Cases would be tried by from three to seven judges chosen by the court, none of whom shall be representatives of the countries in whatever litigation will be in question.

Apart from the other important matters the conference may be dealing with, this Central American proposal appears to have the merit of sane and careful consideration, and there is little doubt that Costa Rica first obtained the sanction of its neighboring republics in that particular section of the American continent before laying the suggestion before the conference. In how far such a Pan-American Court of Justice would clash with the possible entrance of all the American republics into the League of Nations is not easy to state at this time. Perhaps it would be possible so to combine the interests of all America as to facilitate, instead of hamper, the work of the League of Nations.

With Central America pledged to a reduction of armaments, as witness the results of the conference held in Washington some months ago, the example to be set by these five lesser nations may not be without its effect on the bigger republics. Furthermore, the treaty signed at Washington obligates Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica to refer any dispute that may arise between them, and is not susceptible of settlement through regular diplomatic channels, to an international tribunal of arbitration. This tribunal will be made up of thirty permanent jurists, of which four will be nationals of each Central American republic, five United States citizens, and the remaining five selected from Latin-American nations other than those of the isthmus.

Subsequent to the Washington Conference, many Latin-American diplomatists expressed the opinion that this Central American agreement might indeed be the forerunner for the formation of a tribunal which will contain the leading jurists of all the American republics, and to which should be referred all political disputes that defy direct settlement. The Costa Rica proposal, then, appears to embody a belief in such a court's feasibility. It remains to be seen how far the Fifth Pan-American Conference can find its way to the acceptance of a plan that at any rate spells a keen desire to see permanent peace established in the western hemisphere.

AMERICANS were told a year or two ago that the chief use to which raisins were put in their country was the manufacture, in private distilleries, of contraband intoxicating liquors. In those days the effort of the enemies of prohibition was to make it appear that about the easiest thing imaginable was to produce and consume liquors in open disregard of the law. Those who attempted to make jokes at the expense of prohibition rang the changes on the raisin and the cider jug until people refused to laugh. Now the same humorists are declaring that the realiza-

### Maligning the American Raisin

tion that liquors can be smuggled into the country by wholesale has "ruined" the raisin business and all but impoverished the owners of California vineyards.

The fact appears to be, so far as established by Government figures, that prohibition, home-brewing, rum-running and bootlegging have had no appreciable effect upon the raisin industry or upon any other established business in the United States, except in so far as industry generally has been aided by the enforcement of the law. Those who are endeavoring to nullify the prohibition amendment must realize, sooner or later, that their misdirected efforts are not so important as they have sought to make them appear. The people of the United States, except in those few localities where the violators of the law have made themselves obnoxious, have accepted prohibition as a fact, and not as a failure or as an experiment. The procession is moving on without regard to the barrage laid down by the snipers and guerrillas along the way.

DECIDEDLY encouraging is the general tenor of the report recently issued by Homer H. Seerley, president of the Iowa State Teachers' College, relative to teacher-training, after an extensive study of the subject for the United States Bureau of Education. A marked improvement in teachers' qualifications, brought about by recent advancement in their training, is obviously noticeable, he declares, adding that it is not extravagant to say that educational history in 1922 went up by leaps and bounds that have never been equalled in decades of time during previous years of effort.

It is gratifying to learn that the day has passed when meager qualifications in the American teacher are accepted as sufficient to meet the demand. A teacher's work, it should go without saying, is of the highest importance, though in the past too often this fact has been forgotten in the effort merely to obtain someone who would, rather than who could, give instruction. Anything less than a high standard of teacher preparation for all grades of instruction should be only permitted and accepted as a temporary expedient to meet a very great emergency, instead of being the veriest exception, as it has been as a general thing.

The first normal school, it should be known, was founded at Lexington, Mass., in 1839, the example thereby set being followed in other localities until today there are teachers' colleges in every state in the Union. Moreover, constant and consistent progress has been made in the past three-quarters of a century in every state, thereby keeping pace with the advancement that has come to the public schools system, as well as to that appearing in higher education. Hence it is not surprising that the growth in the past year experienced by both departments and colleges of education associated with universities has been phenomenal, not to mention the unusual increase of students in graduate schools making education their major.

It must be remembered withal, however, that what these schools have become and what they are able to accomplish has depended all the time upon the state of public opinion regarding the necessary qualification of the teachers in elementary and secondary schools. At the last analysis, it is the demand, oftentimes hardly audible, made by the people that is manifested in improved conditions of every kind, and this educational advancement is without doubt attributable to the advancing state of the public thought along this and other lines.

## Editorial Notes

WHEN the facts concerning forest depletion in the United States which Barrington Moore presented in the second of his series of lectures in the Museum Building of the New York Botanical Garden, Bronx Park, are appreciated, the tragedy of the lumber situation in America commences to be realized. The United States, that is to say, is consuming its forests from four to six times faster than it is replacing them, and at the same time much of the remaining timber in the northwest is practically unavailable because of its inaccessibility and the cost of the rail haul across the continent. On the other hand, French forests, for example, even under war stress, were cut in accordance with forestry theories, and in consequence, although there will be some shortage for a few years, there was no actual depletion. When the vast amount of French lumber used during the war is remembered, the significance of this fact is overwhelming.

ALTHOUGH more train outrages have been reported at the hands of the Irish irregulars, those who have the well-being of Ireland at heart will welcome the news that, according to some documents recently captured by the Irish Free State Army and made public by its publicity department, the situation is rapidly adjusting itself in favor of the Free State. The officials of this state have struggled long and earnestly for what they have justly conceived to be for the best interest of their country. And because their vision was based upon a right ideal, the success of their efforts was really assured from the start.

THERE is a decidedly optimistic note sounded in the report which the prohibition director of Maine has just sent to the United States Prohibition Commissioner. It reads, in part:

Progress is being made to secure the co-operation of local officers. There is less criticism over prohibition and the activities of our officers in the press. And, despite all reports to the contrary, progress and an overcoming of criticism constitute corner stones of the prohibition activities throughout the entire United States today.

## Journalism's Worst Offense

(From The New York Nation)

IT is the pride of American journalism that our dailies are not purchasable with cold cash. If there are exceptions they prove the rule. It must also be added to the credit of our journals that they rarely print such salacious and disgusting details of divorce cases as are daily served up even in the most respectable of English dailies. The tone of our newspaper humor and cartoons is also far superior to that of the continental press. But when it comes to certain forms of scandal, we cannot but believe that our newspapers take first rank for callousness, hard-heartedness, and downright brutality, particularly to those who are innocently drawn into the mess.

We are moved to these reflections by the behavior of the metropolitan press in the latest of New York's innumerable "murder mysteries." In this case the public prosecutor by his doubtless well-meant efforts to shield the millionaire involved made matters worse by whetting the curiosity and the appetite for sensations of both the press and the public. But when the name of him who got caught was finally discovered, the license and brutality of our press were at their worst. Reporters invaded the man's home and pestered his relatives with the most outrageous and impertinent questions. When his family returned, the members were compelled to resort to every device to throw the hounds of the press off their track and to gain their home without a molestation which threatened personal injury from the mad professional zeal of their persecutors. Arrived at the door, they had to run through the mob of the curious and the reporters assembled before it. The crowning infamy was when one reporter reached the unfortunate wife, only to ask her: "Are you going to divorce your husband or are you going to continue to live with him?" For downright blackguardism of the press, we have never known anything to surpass this in long years of journalistic observation. That any reporter could be so lacking in the fundamentals of simple decency seems incredible. Yet this sort of thing happens often.

Yet we have no doubt that the guilty reporter had neither the sense nor the knowledge that a stab-wound would have been more welcome. The fault was not his but his editor's. So has gentlemanliness been made subordinate by our dailies to the getting of the "news" or the avoidance of the disgrace of being "beaten" by one's contemporaries that the act of this reporter doubtless was passed over admiringly by the fraternity with the comment: "Well, that boy has pep; he beat them all to it." Unfortunately, this is no isolated act of cruelty. If it is more usually inflicted upon persons of wealth and prominence, in conformity with the press's sickening worship of millions or millionaires, it is not often that even a poor and socially humble person is spared. And our master journalists defend this inhuman practice by hypocritical remarks to the effect that the public demands this sort of thing; that if one newspaper does it, they all must; that the innocent always suffer with the guilty; and that the newspapers which lift off the lid in these matters preach valuable moral sermons.

In England, as we have said, the evil takes other and, in some respects, worse forms. In London exist professionally salacious Sunday newspapers whose proprietors, like Lord Riddell, were duly ennobled for their distinguished war service by Lloyd George—should not smut have its nobility, as well as beer? But worse than that is the fact that in the most respectable newspapers the disgusting details of divorce cases are shoved under the noses of those least desirous of devouring them or feeding their children upon them. In the recent Russell case in London the performance of the best English newspapers was so bad that there have been editorial protests and a public demand for a law to protect the public against the license of the press. The editor of the *London Nation* speaks of the "flood of pruriency allowed to go on flowing from Monday to Saturday, with an extra special flush for Sunday. . . . Reporting in the French press, he says, "is decency itself compared with ours." The *New Leader* warmly congratulates "the *Labor Daily Herald* on its brave action in excluding the reports of the Russell case." "Readers," it adds, "who miss this garbage may turn to one of the three Liberal morning papers." The brutality of it all especially stirs that editor: "The press, it seems to us, is steadily becoming an organized commercial cruelty. We noticed the other day four contents bills outside of a Liberal newspaper office, each of which was holding up some unfortunate individual to obloquy. Crowds tend to be cruel, and newspapers which lead them to the hunt are encouraging the meanest part of human nature."

The thought that it is poor sportsmanship, as well as inexcusable human cruelty, to expose the frailties and weaknesses of erring humans, to the utter misery of their innocent relatives, never occurs to our American managing editors. It will sell, they say, and the papers must be sold. Fortunately there are still papers, like *The Christian Science Monitor*, to prove that success can be won by other methods.

## The Golden Age of the Booklover

WE POKE fun at the age of the penny dreadful and the dime novel, the golden age of the newsboy story and of Nick Carter, writes The Nation. Yet that age was the golden age, not only of these, but also of the booklover. Not, of course, of the bibliophile, but of the lover of books. It is a mistake to think that the cheap, old books were all trash. In the Seaside Library of Munro, for instance, one could buy in the guise of the dime novel the works of Balzac and Hardy; one could buy "Don Quixote" and "Faust."

The firm of John W. Lovell printed at 10 cents a volume all the works of Carlyle and Ruskin and Emerson, of the major poets and historians, and issued, in the same series, all of Morley's English Men of Letters. From England Cassell sent his marvelous National Library of little paper-covered books in which many a man first read his Plato, his Bacon, and his Johnson. To have a quarter in those days was indeed to be free to enter all the realms of gold. Well-bound reprints of all the world's great books could then be had in such series as the Salem Edition, issued by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., and the priceless Canterbury Poets and Camelot Classics, exported to us by Walter Scott.

The Everyman Library at 35 cents a volume was the culminating point of the great age of cheap and handy English books. It is gone; only the Haldeman-Julius collection is left. But of the things we should wish, if possible, to see brought back some day, not the least important is the abundance of books known loosely as dime novels.